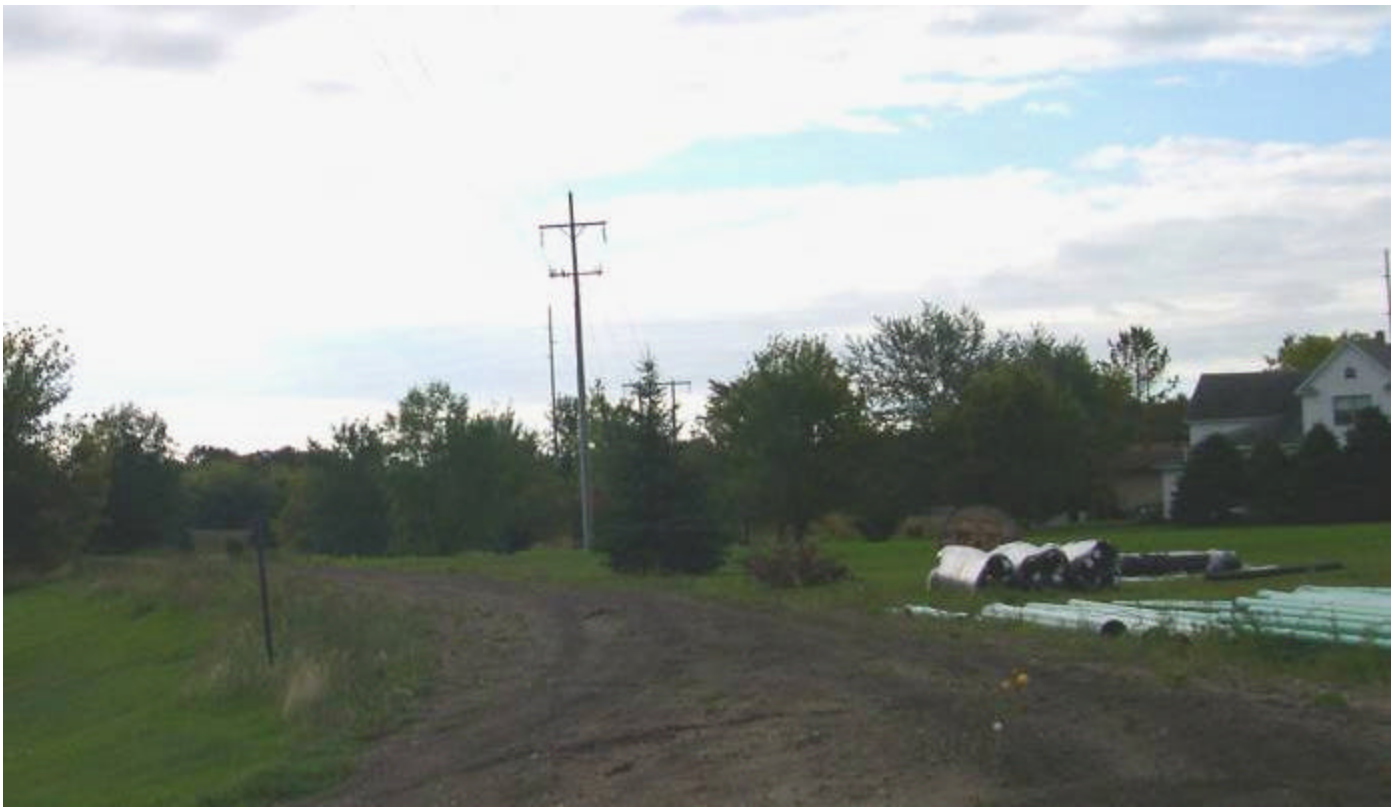

Draft Environmental Assessment

West Side Pump Station

City of Roseau, Roseau County, Minnesota

FEMA-1419-DR-MN

October 2005

FEMA

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APE	Area of Potential Effect
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
ATV	all-terrain vehicle
BMP	Best Management Practice
BWSR	Board of Water and Soil Resources
CAA	Clean Air Act
CCP	Construction Contingency Plan
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cf	cubic feet
cfs	cubic feet per second
CO	carbon monoxide
CORRACTS	Correction Action Report
CWA	Clean Water Act
CY	cubic yards
dB	decibel
DNL	Day-Night Average Sound Level
DNR	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
EA	Environmental Assessment
EDA	Economic Development Administration
EDR	Environmental Data Resources
EMP	Emission Control Plan
EO	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
gpm	gallons per minute
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
LGU	Local Governmental Unit
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tank
MDH	Minnesota Department of Health
MNRRA	Mississippi National River and Recreation Area
MnSHPO	Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office

MNVIC	Minnesota Voluntary Investigation Cleanup Program
MPCA	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
MRCA	Mississippi River Critical Area
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NCA	Noise Control Act of 1972
NDSHPO	North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NHP	Natural Heritage Program
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWI	National Wetland Inventory
NWS	National Weather Service
O_3	ozone
OSA	Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Pb	lead
PM_{10}	Particulate Matter of 10 microns or less
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCRIS	Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System
REC	Recognized Environmental Condition
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SWCD	Soil and Water Conservation District
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TH	Trunk Highway
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VIC	Voluntary Investigation Cleanup
WCA	Wetland Conservation Act

1.1 PROJECT AUTHORITY

The City of Roseau, Roseau County, Minnesota, has experienced major flood events. During storm events in June 2002, intense rainfall dispensed an extraordinary amount of water into the area. The City was inundated by overland flooding and stormwater backup long before any water from the Roseau River entered the City.

The City of Roseau applied for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funding under Section 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act after the 2002 flooding. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grants funds under this program for mitigation measures, projects, or actions proposed to reduce risk of damage, hardship, loss, or suffering from future disasters. In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500 through 1508), and FEMA regulations for NEPA compliance (44 CFR Part 10), FEMA must fully understand and consider the environmental consequences of actions proposed for Federal funding. The purpose of this Environmental Assessment (EA) is to meet FEMA's responsibilities under NEPA and to determine whether to prepare a Finding of No Significant Impact or an Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed project.

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION AND SETTING

Located in the northwestern corner of Minnesota along the Canadian border, Roseau County is 1,676 square miles (Figure 1). It is bordered by Kittson County to the west, Lake of the Woods County to the east, and Marshall and Beltrami Counties to the south. The proposed project is located within the City of Roseau, the county seat, which is located in the central portion of Roseau County. The City is physically divided by the Roseau River. The project location is at the intersection of 2nd Street SE and the Roseau River. The proposed site is located near the west bank of the Roseau River, just south of the downtown business district and immediately north of the railroad. Currently, the site is an open green space that extends east to the levee area along the Roseau River. A residential area is situated immediately west of the proposed project location (Figure 2). Photographs of the proposed project location are presented in Appendix A.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau the population of the City was 2,756 in 2000 and the estimated population for 2003 was 2,775 (Minnesota Department of Administration, 2003). The City's population west of the Roseau River (the portion of the city that would be served by the proposed project) is 1,187, according to the most recent census.

1.3 PURPOSE AND NEED

The objective of FEMA's HMGP is to assist the community in recovering from damages caused by natural disasters. The City has requested Federal funding under the HMGP to construct a pump station as part of its flood control effort to reduce future flood damages for that portion of the City of Roseau located west of the Roseau River.

The City of Roseau experienced a major flood event in 2002 that lasted for several weeks, with heavy impacts to 80 percent of the town and the removal of more than 50 housing units due to flood damage. Floodwaters affected the City in several ways. Water overtopped the City's levee

system in many locations along the Roseau River, flowing directly into areas adjacent to the river. Water also backed up through the City's storm drain system because only three of the storm drain outfalls are equipped with gates that can close the river off from the storm drain system. The remaining storm drain outfalls do not have effective means to block river water from entering the storm drain system and thereby flood the system. Additionally, water entered the City overland from the west and backed up low swales from the south, which then brought the river's floodwater into the City on the south side (Barr Engineering, 2002). When the water receded, the President declared the City of Roseau and its surrounding communities a natural disaster area.

Much of the City of Roseau is located in the 100-year regulatory floodplain. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the State of Minnesota, and the City of Roseau are working in partnership to develop an overall flood damage reduction project. The USACE and its study partners recently completed an *Alternatives Screening Report*, April 2005, which identified a preliminary selected plan. The selected plan, the East Diversion Plan, would consist of excavating a diversion channel east of the Roseau River that would split floodwater overflow between the river channel and the excavated diversion channel. The diversion would bypass the City to the east. As stated in the *Roseau Flood Study* newsletter (USACE, June 2005), "The east diversion plan will provide a significant amount of stage reduction for the Roseau community in times of high water. It will provide flood protection to the city of Roseau and to its adjacent areas east, west and south all the way to the Malung dam, with no adverse effects to the north." This plan could serve as a primary flood reduction plan or as a feature to be combined with other flood reducing measures (USACE, April 2005).

Additionally, the City and Roseau River Watershed District are currently planning a west intercept ditch that would be located on the west side of the City. The west intercept ditch will likely be implemented within the next 5 years. The ditch would intercept overland stormwater flows from the drainage area west of the City and divert stormwater drainage flows into the Roseau River downstream of the City. The west intercept ditch would help reduce some of the City's interior flood control problems, but would not address the flooding risks originating from Roseau River flooding (USACE, April 2005). Also, as a short-term solution, a number of new emergency levees are being designed and will be constructed to replace sections of the emergency levee that failed during the 2002 flood.

The proposed West Side Pump Station (the subject of this EA) is an independent component of the City's overall plan and would provide flood damage reduction benefits to the portion of the City west of the Roseau River. Each piece of the City's overall flood reduction plan is intended to build on the previous one to provide the City with more flood protection, yet each is intended to benefit the City even if no other pieces are constructed (Barr Engineering, 2003).

The West Side Pump Station would be implemented in conjunction with the Economic Development Administration (EDA)-sponsored stormwater pond, levee, and gatewell, known as the West Side Pond and Levee project. With the pond and levee project, the existing storm sewer system is being modified to route most of Roseau's storm drains on the west side of the Roseau River into the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond and then through one gated storm sewer outfall into the river. This will allow that part of the City's storm drain system west of the Roseau River to be separated from high water levels in the Roseau River. The planned levee would be constructed to separate the stormwater pond from the river. The West Side Pond and Levee

project is not being funded by FEMA. It is an undertaking of the EDA and is being completed under a separate construction contract.

The purpose and need of the proposed West Side Pump Station project would be to reduce repetitive flooding for the portion of the City located west of the Roseau River. The permanent pump station would reduce storm drain backup into the streets, sewers, businesses, and residences. With the pump station, the City would have a high level of stormwater control during future flood events and would not have to wait for the gravity overflow to the river. The pump station would allow the storm drain system to carry flows from most floods associated with the Roseau River. The pump station would provide additional substantial flood damage reduction benefits to the City of Roseau by increasing the level of protection from future floods to greater than the level provided by the EDA-sponsored project, as determined from drainage area modeling (Barr Engineering, 2004). The permanent pump station would also free up people to fight the flood at other locations in the City who would otherwise need to stay at the pond with the portable pumps. The pump station would benefit the City even if no additional flood works are constructed, yet would be designed so that if additional works are constructed it would function as part of the larger plan.

The CEQ has developed regulations for implementing NEPA that require an evaluation of alternatives and a discussion of the potential environmental impacts of a proposed Federal action as part of the EA process. FEMA regulations, which establish the FEMA process for implementing NEPA, are set forth in 44 CFR, Subpart 10. This EA was prepared in accordance with FEMA regulations as required under NEPA. As part of this NEPA review, the requirements of other environmental laws and executive orders are also addressed.

2.1 ALTERNATIVE 1 – NO ACTION

Under the No Action Alternative, the permanent pump station would not be constructed within the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond. Temporary pumps would be used in conjunction with the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond. The City owns six portable, nonsubmersible, temporary pumps, each with a capacity of 6 cubic feet per second (cfs) or 6,700 gallons per minute (gpm). The portable pumps are to serve the entire city, so all may not be available for use at the site. The EDA-sponsored stormwater pond would need to be staffed at all times during a flood to ensure operation of the portable pumps. The City would still be subject to flood events and damage potential.

2.2 ALTERNATIVE 2 – PUMP STATION WITH TOTAL STATION CAPACITY AT 75 CFS (PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE)

The proposed West Side Pump Station would be located near the west bank of the Roseau River, at the intersection of 2nd Street SE, just south of the downtown business district and immediately north of the railroad tracks (Figure 3). The proposed pump station would be collocated with the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond, gatewell, and levee being completed under a separate construction contract. The EDA West Side Pond and Levee project area encompasses the pump station project area. The pump station would be permanent, located on the north end of the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond, adjacent to the planned gatewell, and would include an auxiliary electrical building and lift station.

Located within the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond, the pump station would be a reinforced concrete structure, approximately 20 feet by 44 feet, to house three pumps with electric motors. The 15-foot-wide inlet to the pump station would have a trash rack and 32-foot-long retaining walls on each side. The below-ground lift station would be near the pump station.

The electrical building would be a one-story structure, approximately 16 feet by 22 feet, to house the electrical control panels for the pump motors. The gable roof building would be constructed of concrete block with a pre-finished metal, standing seam roof. The electrical building would be located approximately 200 feet from the pump station at the eastern terminus of 2nd Street SE.

The three pumps in the pump station would be 25 cfs (11,225 gpm) maximum capacity each, for a total station capacity of 75 cfs (33,675 gpm). The sizing of the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond, the levee, and the proposed pump station is designed for protection during a 100-year flood event. The pump station would pump water from the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond whenever the water level rose and could not be discharged to the river by gravity. Stormwater would be pumped through the planned gatewell and outlet to the Roseau River via an 8-foot by 8-foot reinforced concrete box culvert (Barr Engineering, 2005).

The proposed project would include a bituminous access road from the terminus of 2nd Street SE to the electrical building and pump station.

It is anticipated that this alternative would have minor amounts of material for disposal, if any. Removed soil and vegetation would be disposed of at an approved industrial park located just west of the City. This site is outside of the 100-year floodplain. The Roseau Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) conducted a site review and determined that there are no wetlands within the industrial park site (May 4, 2004 letter, Appendix B). In a letter dated May

10, 2004 (Appendix B), the USACE did not raise any concerns with the project site, based on comments from the Roseau SWCD. The industrial park project was the subject of a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) EA with a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) (June 4, 2004 HUD letter, Appendix B).

Excavated soils would be inspected for contamination during the excavation process, as warranted. Any suspected or known contaminated soils would be disposed of and handled by the City in accordance with applicable local, State, and Federal regulations. This includes proper transportation and disposal of the soil at a Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA)-approved disposal site.

Dewatering at the proposed pump station site would occur with the construction of the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond project; however, additional dewatering would also be necessary with construction of the proposed pump station project to remove rain water or stormwater runoff. Any dewatering would go into the stormwater pond and would not be directed to the Roseau River.

All construction activity, including storage, stockpiling, and vehicular traffic would be kept within the limits of the project site. The duration of the proposed project construction activities is anticipated to last approximately 6 to 9 months.

2.3 ALTERNATIVE 3 – PUMP STATION WITH TOTAL STATION CAPACITY AT 45 CFS AND EXPANSION OF EDA-SPONSORED STORMWATER POND

Alternative 3 would be constructed as described under Alternative 2; however, the capacity of the three pumps would be reduced. The three pumps would be 15 cfs (6,700 gpm) maximum capacity each, for a total station capacity of 45 cfs (20,100 gpm). Three pumps would be required in the event one pump became inoperable. The pump station would pump water from the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond whenever the water level rose and could not be discharged to the river by gravity. The stormwater would be pumped through the planned gatewell and outlet to the Roseau River via an 8-foot by 8-foot reinforced concrete box culvert.

This alternative would require an expanded ponding area to provide protection during a 100-year flood event (Figure 4). Increasing the capacity of the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond would be necessary to compensate for the reduced pumping capacity, as compared to Alternative 2. The EDA-sponsored stormwater pond would be expanded to the west and would require the acquisition of one single-family residence (Parcel #505) and one multi-family residence (Parcel #502). Expanding the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond to the east, north, or south would not be feasible due to the physical barriers of the Roseau River, the fire station, and the railroad line, respectively.

Alternative 3 would require a concrete structure to house the pumps, an electrical control building, a lift station, and an access road as described under Alternative 2.

Removed soil and vegetation would be disposed of at an approved industrial park located just west of the City. This site is outside of the 100-year floodplain. The Roseau SWCD conducted a site review and determined that there are no wetlands within the industrial park site (May 4, 2004 letter, Appendix B). In a letter dated May 10, 2004 (Appendix B), the USACE did not raise any concerns with the project site, based on comments from the Roseau SWCD. The industrial park project was the subject of a HUD EA and FONSI (June 4, 2004 HUD letter, Appendix B).

Excavated soils would be inspected for contamination during the excavation process, as warranted. Any suspected or known contaminated soils would be disposed of and handled by the City in accordance with applicable local, State, and Federal regulations. This includes proper transportation and disposal of the soil at an MPCA-approved disposal site.

Dewatering at the proposed pump station site would occur with the construction of the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond project, however, additional dewatering would also be necessary with the stormwater pond expansion and construction of the pump station to remove rain water or stormwater runoff. Any dewatering would go into the stormwater pond and would not be directed to the Roseau River.

All construction activity, including storage, stockpiling, and vehicular traffic, would be kept within the construction limits. The duration of the proposed project construction activities is anticipated to last approximately 6 to 9 months.

2.4 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT DISMISSED

The City considered using three permanent pumps with a reduced pumping capacity within the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond and supplementing this alternative with the City's existing stock of portable pumps. This alternative was dismissed because impacts may include storm and sanitary sewer system back ups on the west side, and existing homes and the sewer system would remain at risk for flooding. Under this alternative, the City would still be subject to flood events and damage potential west of the Roseau River.

3.1 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.1.1 Geology, Seismicity, and Soils

The proposed alternatives would not have a significant effect on the site geology and, therefore, geology was not analyzed further. Similarly, the proposed alternatives would not be affected by seismic activity, which was also not analyzed further.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Roseau County soil survey map (1998 and 1999) identifies the existing soil mapping unit within the proposed project site as 1067 Fluvaquents, frequently flooded—Hapludalfs complex, 0 to 60 percent slopes. This is identified as a hydric soil. Existing soils were formed from historic alluvium deposits (e.g., Roseau River) (Freeberg & Grund, Inc., Phase I Environmental Site Assessment [ESA], March 2004). With the previous levee construction and existing storm sewer system, the project area is not flooded regularly, nor does it support wetlands (see Wetlands Section 3.2.2).

Alternative 1 – No Action

The No Action Alternative would not impact geology, seismicity, or soils, as no construction is proposed under this alternative.

Alternative 2 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 75 cfs (Preferred Alternative)

It is not anticipated that Alternative 2 would result in permanent, negative impacts on geology, seismicity, or soils in the project area. Soil disturbances as a result of construction equipment on-site may result in a temporary increase in surface soil erosion and compaction. The use of required Best Management Practices (BMPs) would be implemented, as discussed in more detail in Section 3.1.2 below, including the use of silt fences, hay bales, or other means necessary to control erosion. Earthwork would not be allowed during precipitation events. Disturbed areas adjacent to residences would be restored with sod. Sod would be the quickest and most effective way to establish turf and prevent erosion. Disturbed areas adjacent to the pump station would be planted with wild rose (*Rosa caroliniana*) and redtwig dogwood (*Cornus sericia*). Compacted soils would be loosened prior to final planting.

Alternative 3 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 45 cfs and Expansion of EDA-Sponsored Stormwater Pond

It is not anticipated that Alternative 3 would result in permanent, negative impacts on geology, seismicity, or soils in the project area. Approximately 15,000 cubic yards (CY) of excavation would be required for expansion of the stormwater pond. Soil disturbances as a result of construction equipment on-site may result in a temporary increase in surface soil erosion and compaction. The use of required BMPs would be implemented, as discussed in more detail in Section 3.1.2 below, including the use of silt fences, hay bales, or other means necessary to control erosion. Earthwork would not be allowed during precipitation events. Disturbed areas would be planted with sod, wild rose (*Rosa caroliniana*) and redtwig dogwood (*Cornus sericia*). Compacted soils would be loosened prior to final planting.

3.1.2 Water Resources and Water Quality

There are few natural aquatic areas found in the City of Roseau. Man-made aquatic features include the sanitary sewer treatment ponds, detention ponds, roadside ditches, and other man-made drainage ways. During a site visit conducted by URS Group, Inc. (URS) on August 31, 2004, no aquatic habitats were observed within the project area with the exception of the Roseau River.

Sections 404 and 401 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) require each state to prepare a biennial report for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on the quality of its water resources. States may measure water quality through a number of parameters, including examining fish and wildlife contaminants, water and sediment chemistry, biological integrity/physical habitat, and stream flow. The goals of the CWA are fishable and swimmable waters, which are assessed in terms of aquatic life, aquatic consumption, and aquatic recreation.

The Roseau River, the primary watercourse of the Roseau River Watershed, lies within the Red River of the North Basin. Minnesota's 2004 305(b) report to Congress, *Assessments of Stream Water Quality, Red River Basin*, states that the 9.15-mile stretch of the Roseau River from the South Fork of the Roseau River to Hay Creek, which includes the project area, is assigned a "not supporting" status for aquatic consumption. The river was not evaluated for aquatic life and aquatic recreation criteria. The 112-mile segment of the Roseau River from its headwaters in Minnesota to the Canadian border is on the Impaired Waters List. That is, water determined to not meet water quality standards and not support assigned beneficial uses are defined as "impaired" (MPCA, 2004).

Potential water quality impacts generally originate from the following:

- Erosion of exposed soils during construction.
- Reduced infiltration and increased runoff from the construction of new impervious surfaces.
- Pollutants from automobiles, such as oil, grease, and metals, that collect on impervious surfaces and are washed off by stormwater runoff.
- Increased stormwater runoff that overburdens existing drainage systems, causing flooding.
- Fill or construction in floodplains, which affects flood levels in streams and rivers.

Water quality permits required for the proposed project include the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Permit for construction activity that is administered by the MPCA. Upon completion of final design plans for the proposed project, the NPDES general stormwater permit would be obtained by the applicant. The applicant would comply with all permit conditions. Local jurisdictions, including the Roseau River Watershed District and the City of Roseau, may also review water quality issues.

Consultation with the USACE was initiated by the Minnesota Department of Public Safety/Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management via letter on October 23, 2003. No comments were received from the USACE in response to the October 23, 2003 submittal. Follow-up consultation with the USACE was reinitiated by URS in August 2005. The USACE replied it had no concerns with the proposed project and did not state any concerns

about impacts on the Roseau River or the 100-year floodplain (Urbanek, personal communication, Appendix E). No dredged or fill material would be discharged into any water, including wetlands; therefore, a USACE permit is not required. The USACE will be involved in review of this EA.

Special Designation Areas

The proposed project is not located within a Federal or State special designation area. The proposed project would be in compliance with State Executive Order (EO) No. 79-19 and the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area (MNRRA) and Mississippi River Critical Area (MRCA) programs.

Alternative 1 – No Action

While the EDA West Side Pond and Levee project would reduce the potential for future flooding, periodic flooding and sanitary sewer backup during heavy rainfall events could still occur without the proposed pump station project. Residents would continue to be at risk from raw sewage infiltrating the storm drain. Continued flooding would also result in increased erosion and sedimentation of water bodies.

Alternative 2 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 75 cfs (Preferred Alternative)

Alternative 2 does not lie within any streams, lakes, or rivers, but stormwater would be pumped through a planned gatewell that would outlet to the Roseau River. The pump station would allow a high level of stormwater control during future flood events and would allow the stormwater system to carry flows under most flood conditions associated with the Roseau River.

The implementation of Alternative 2 would reduce the potential for storm drain backup into streets, businesses, residences, and sanitary sewers during flood events. This would have a positive effect on water quality by minimizing the potential for stormwater to encounter contaminants from sanitary sewer back ups.

As required by the NPDES Stormwater Permit for construction activity, several BMPs would be implemented. All exposed slopes would be protected from erosion as soon as practicable. The use of BMPs would minimize the effects on the river and would result in undetectable impacts on the Roseau River. The City has initiated this permit process by preparing a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which lists the BMPs that would be used as part of the project, and how and when the BMPs would be implemented. The plan states the BMPs would all be in place prior to any excavation/construction, and would be maintained until viable turf or ground cover has been established. BMPs included in the SWPPP are:

- Erosion controls including silt fences, hay bales, or other means;
- Storm drain inlet protection for the ingress of runoff into underground drainage systems;
- Street under-drains fitted with a geotextile fabric to filter out sediments;
- Stabilization of construction site exits to minimize off-site deposition of sediments;
- Staging area and disposal site protected from discharging sediment through the use of structural barriers such as silt fence, bale checks, etc.;
- Floating silt fencing along the banks of the Roseau River; and,

- Phasing construction activities to minimize the amount of area disturbed.

The City has initiated preparation of this plan, and will submit the plan to the selected contractor. It would be the contractor's responsibility to use the SWPPP information to submit an NPDES permit to the MPCA. This would be submitted 48 hours prior to construction, as mandated in permit requirements. The permit acts as a notification so the MPCA can monitor the project.

Alternative 3 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 45 cfs and Expansion of EDA-Sponsored Stormwater Pond

Alternative 3 does not lie within any streams, lakes, or rivers, but stormwater would be pumped through a planned gatewell that would outlet to the Roseau River. The pump station would allow a high level of stormwater control during future flood events and would allow the stormwater system to carry flows under most flood conditions associated with the Roseau River. Similar to Alternative 2, the implementation of Alternative 3 would eliminate storm drain backup into streets, businesses, residences, and sanitary sewers and would have a positive effect on water quality. Increasing the size of the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond may add to the length of time the water remains in the stormwater pond, potentially allowing slightly more sedimentation to occur. However, the additional amount of sediment would not be substantial and would have only a minor positive effect, as compared to Alternative 2 (Spychalla, personal communication, Appendix E).

A NPDES Stormwater Permit for construction activity would be required. As described under Alternative 2, BMPs would be implemented, including the use of silt fences, hay bales, or other means necessary to control erosion. All exposed slopes would be protected from erosion as soon as practicable. The use of BMPs would minimize the effects on the river and would result in undetectable impacts on the Roseau River.

3.1.3 Floodplain Management (EO 11988)

Floodplain refers to 100-year floodplains as defined by FEMA and are shown on Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) or Flood Hazard Boundary Maps for all communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

The 100-year floodplain designates the area inundated during a flood that has a one percent chance of occurring in any given year. FEMA also identifies the 500-year floodplain, which designates the area inundated during a flood that has a 0.2 percent chance of occurring in any given year.

EO 11988 directs Federal agencies to take action to minimize occupancy of and modification to floodplains. Specifically, EO 11988 prohibits FEMA from funding construction in the floodplain unless there are no practicable alternatives. FEMA regulations for complying with EO 11988 are promulgated in 44 CFR Part 9. FEMA applies the Eight-Step Planning Process as required by regulation to meet the requirements of EO 11988. This step-by-step analysis is included in Appendix C.

As shown in Figure 5, much of the City of Roseau is located in the 100-year regulatory floodplain. As discussed previously in Section 1.3, Purpose and Need, the USACE, the State of Minnesota, and the City of Roseau are working in partnership to develop an overall flood

damage reduction project. The East Diversion Plan would serve as the primary flood reduction plan or as a feature to be combined with other flood reducing measures (USACE, April 2005).

The City of Roseau is a participant in good standing with the NFIP. According to the FIRM (Community No. 270414C, Panel No. 0005, 1981), the proposed project is located in the 100-year floodplain (Zone A10) of the Roseau River.

Consultation with the USACE was initiated by the Minnesota Department of Public Safety/Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management via letter on October 23, 2003. No comments were received from the USACE in response to the October 23, 2003 submittal. Follow-up consultation with the USACE was reinitiated by URS in August 2005. The USACE replied it had no concerns with the proposed project and did not state any concerns about impacts on the Roseau River or the 100-year floodplain (Urbanek, personal communication, Appendix E).

Consultation with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Waters Division was initiated by the Minnesota Department of Public Safety/Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management via letter on November 5, 2003. In a letter response dated December 16, 2003 (Appendix B), Chad Konickson, area hydrologist, noted that the proposed project would be located in the flood fringe of the 100-year floodplain in the City of Roseau. Therefore, the proposed project must meet the requirements of the Roseau Floodplain Ordinance, administered by the City. Structures such as those proposed are a permitted use in the flood fringe district, but they must be elevated or flood-proofed to the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation. Structures less than 500 square feet must, at a minimum, be flood-proofed to the standards of FP-3 or FP-4 of the State Building Code (wet flood-proofing). Structures greater than 500 square feet must be flood-proofed to the standards of FP-1 or FP-2 of the State Building Code (dry flood-proofing).

As alternatives for the proposed pump station were developed, engineers determined that excavation and disposal of materials would be required for both Alternative 2 and Alternative 3. All soil and vegetation removed would be disposed of at an approved industrial park located just west of the City. This site is outside of the 100-year floodplain.

Alternative 1 – No Action

No direct modification to the 100-year floodplain would occur in addition to the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond.

Alternative 2 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 75 cfs (Preferred Alternative)

Alternative 2 was evaluated in accordance with FEMA's Eight-Step Planning Process as required to meet standards of EO 11988 (Appendix C). Alternative 2 lies within the 100-year floodplain (Figure 5).

The proposed 16-foot by 22-foot electrical building would occupy approximately 5,280 cubic feet (cf) of floodplain, assuming a 15-foot vertical impact (Barr Engineering, 2005). The proposed pump station would be set back in the levee and would not occupy additional floodplain. Storage in the adjacent stormwater pond would total approximately 582,000 cf with implementation of the pump station. Therefore, this project would result in a net gain of approximately 576,720 cf of storage in the floodplain. This combination of additional water

storage and the pump station would positively impact the portion of the City west of the Roseau River and protect the area from future flood events.

Under current conditions, stormwater from the west side of the City flows uncontrolled directly into the river. With implementation of Alternative 2, the same water would flow in a controlled manner to the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond where it would be stored for a period of time, then discharged into the river at a predetermined controlled rate.

The proposed project would pump 75 cfs of water during a 100-year flood event. The National Weather Service (NWS) categorizes "minor" flooding in the Roseau River in the City as 16 to 19 feet. "Moderate" flooding is considered to be 19 to 20 feet, and "major" flooding is considered to be above 20 feet (NWS, 2005). Since 2001, a majority of flooding has occurred around the 18-foot flood stage (USACE, 2005). As the 2002 flood represents the all-time high historical flood crest in Roseau, a more conservative example was used for this analysis. At a more average flood stage of 18.25 feet, as reached in Roseau on August 1, 2001, the Roseau River is flowing at approximately 5,000 cfs (NWS, 2005). The impact of the addition of 75 cfs at this stage is negligible at 1.5 percent. In a major flood event, such as those experienced in 2002 (23.3-foot flood stage) and also in 2004 (20.53-foot flood stage), this amount would be reduced to less than one percent (USACE, 2005). The project lies within the Roseau River watershed, which covers an area of 721,917 acres. The area that drains to the proposed EDA-sponsored stormwater pond is 1,226 acres in size (Spychalla, personal communication, Appendix E). Thus, the watershed affected by the proposed project is less than 0.2 percent of the upstream watershed. Based on this analysis, the proposed project would not negatively impact the elevation of the 100-year flood of the Roseau River, and would not cause concerns for downstream properties.

The structures proposed for the project would be flood-proofed in accordance with State building code standards and would adhere to regulations established in the Roseau Floodplain Ordinance. The 16-foot by 22-foot electrical building would be flood-proofed, at a minimum, to the standards FP-3 or FP-4 for structures less than 500 square feet. The 20-foot by 44-foot pump station would be flood-proofed to the standards FP-1 or FP-2 for structures greater than 500 square feet.

Alternative 3 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 45 cfs and Expansion of EDA-Sponsored Stormwater Pond

Alternative 3 lies with the 100-year floodplain. In comparison to Alternative 2, the enlarged EDA-sponsored stormwater pond would increase water storage in the floodplain more than currently planned. It is anticipated that the proposed project may decrease flow to the river temporarily as water would be detained in the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond prior to any pumping. Under the current conditions, stormwater from the west side of the City flows uncontrolled directly into the river. With implementation of Alternative 3, the same water would flow in a controlled manner to the stormwater pond where it would be stored for a period of time, then discharged into the river at a predetermined controlled rate. The water from the pump station would be pumped into the river during a period much longer than the peak flood levels on the Roseau River. Flood flows on the Roseau River are upwards of 5,000 cfs. The impact of the addition of 45 cfs of controlled flow to the river would be less than Alternative 2 and would be negligible. Alternative 3 would have a negligible effect on the river and its floodplain both

upstream and downstream of the City. Implementation of Alternative 3 would positively impact the portion of the City west of the Roseau River and protect the area from future flood events.

The structures proposed for the project would be flood-proofed in accordance with State building code standards and would adhere to regulations established in the Roseau Floodplain Ordinance.

3.1.4 Air Quality

The Clean Air Act of 1970 (CAA), as amended, requires the EPA to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. The CAA establishes two types of national air quality standards: primary and secondary. Primary standards set limits to protect public health, including the health of sensitive populations such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly. Secondary standards set limits to protect public welfare, visibility, and damage to animals, crops, vegetation, and buildings.

The EPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards has set NAAQS for six principal pollutants known as "criteria" pollutants: sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), lead (Pb), particulate matter of 10 microns or less (PM_{10}), and ozone (O_3).

The EPA has designated specific areas throughout Minnesota as NAAQS attainment or non-attainment areas. Non-attainment areas are those that either do not meet, or contribute to ambient air quality in a nearby area that does not meet, the national primary or secondary air quality standards for a pollutant. According to the EPA, Roseau County is in attainment for all six criteria pollutants (EPA, 2005).

Alternative 1 – No Action

No construction activities would take place under this alternative; therefore, there would be no impact on air quality.

Alternative 2 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 75 cfs (Preferred Alternative)

Implementation of Alternative 2 would involve limited use of heavy construction equipment, such as equipment trucks, power tools, and concrete trucks. The duration of the proposed project construction activities is anticipated to last approximately 6 to 9 months.

Heavy construction equipment is a source of fugitive dust emissions that may have a temporary effect on air quality. Emissions occurring during construction would be associated with earth moving (grading). Dust emissions vary from day to day, depending on the level of activity, the specific operations, and weather. Emissions from fuel-burning internal combustion engines (heavy equipment and earth-moving machinery) could temporarily increase the levels of volatile organic compounds and some of the priority pollutants, including CO, NO_2, O_3, and PM_{10}.

To mitigate for potential air quality impacts from fugitive dust and equipment emissions, vehicle engines would be kept in good repair and turned off while not in use. Project access roads would be watered when conditions are dusty.

Alternative 3 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 45 cfs and Expansion of EDA-Sponsored Stormwater Pond

Implementation of Alternative 3 would involve limited use of heavy construction equipment as described under Alternative 2. The duration of the proposed project construction activities is anticipated to last approximately 6 to 9 months.

Heavy construction equipment is a source of fugitive dust emissions that may have a temporary effect on air quality. Emissions occurring during construction would be associated with earth moving (grading). Dust emissions vary from day to day, depending on the level of activity, the specific operations, and weather. Emissions from fuel-burning internal combustion engines (heavy equipment and earth-moving machinery) could temporarily increase the levels of volatile organic compounds and some of the priority pollutants, including CO, NO_2, O_3, and PM_{10}.

Mitigation measures to control fugitive dust emission would be the same as those described under Alternative 2.

3.2 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.2.1 Terrestrial and Aquatic Environment

Terrestrial Environment

A URS biologist performed a site visit on August 31, 2004. Within the project area, the vegetation is generally lawn grass, ornamental trees, and shrubs within a residential setting. Grasses and weeds dominate the existing levee along the Roseau River.

Wildlife observed during the site visit included songbirds in the trees. The habitats observed within the project site would likely support wildlife such as songbirds, gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), red squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*), flying squirrel (*Glaucomys volans*), chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*), woodchuck (*Marmota monax*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), which are typical of human-modified habitats.

Aquatic Environment

During a site visit on August 31, 2004, no aquatic habitats were observed within the project area with the exception of the Roseau River. The Roseau River near the project site has a levee between the site and the river. The river side of the levee is heavily wooded down to the river. The levee banks that are not wooded are typically vegetated with grasses and other herbaceous vegetation.

The proposed pump station would be installed within EDA's West Side Pond and Levee project that will be constructed as a separate project. The location of the proposed pump station is shown in Figure 2. Pump station-related construction would not affect any aquatic resources.

Alternative 1 – No Action

With the No Action Alternative, no impacts would occur to either the Terrestrial or Aquatic Environment. Terrestrial and Aquatic Environments would be temporarily impacted by construction of EDA's West Side Pond and Levee project.

Alternative 2 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 75 cfs (Preferred Alternative)

Terrestrial Environment

Alternative 2 would include temporary disturbances to the terrestrial habitat during project implementation. These impacts would result from the installation of the pump station and the electrical building. Disturbed areas would be replanted with turf grass, wild rose (*Rosa caroliniana*), and redtwig dogwood (*Cornus sericia*). In addition, disturbed areas from construction of EDA's West Side Pond and Levee project would be replanted according to the landscape plan prepared by Barr Engineering. Listed species include red maple (*Acer rubrum*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), wild plum (*Prunus americana*), smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*), grey dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*), spruce (*Picea spp.*), and turf grass. The EDA-sponsored stormwater pond project area would be replanted with native ground cover seed including a wet prairie wildflower/grass mix and dry prairie wildflower/grass mix.

Aquatic Environment

Alternative 2 would not impact the Roseau River but would include temporary construction disturbances to the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond. All of the disturbed wet areas within the stormwater pond would be replanted to conform to the landscaping for EDA's West Side Pond and Levee project prepared by Barr Engineering. Wetlands are described in Section 3.2.2.

Alternative 3 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 45 cfs and Expansion of EDA-Sponsored Stormwater Pond

Terrestrial Environment

Implementation of Alternative 3 would include temporary disturbances to the terrestrial habitat during project implementation. These impacts would result from the installation of the pump station and the electrical building. The disturbed areas would be replanted as described under Alternative 2.

The EDA-sponsored stormwater pond expansion to the west would affect two buildings and associated lot landscape. The removal of this human-modified landscape would have limited impact on the terrestrial environment.

Aquatic Environment

Implementation of Alternative 3 would not impact the Roseau River but would include temporary construction disturbances to the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond. All of the disturbed wet areas within the stormwater pond would be replanted according to the landscape plan for EDA's West Side Pond and Levee project prepared by Barr Engineering. Wetlands are described in Section 3.2.2.

The enlargement of the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond to the west would increase the man-made aquatic environment. This enlargement would affect two buildings and associated lot landscape. The removal of this human-modified landscape and the enlarged stormwater pond would have limited beneficial impact on the aquatic environment.

3.2.2 Wetlands (EO 11990)

A wetland is defined by State and Federal regulations as an area that exhibits three distinct characteristics: 1) hydric soils; 2) inundation or saturation at or near the ground surface for part of the growing season; and 3) a prevalence of vegetation adapted to wet soil conditions. Wetlands are recognized as having important functions, including flood storage, water quality, wildlife and fisheries habitat, vegetation diversity, shoreline protection, aesthetics, and public recreation, resulting in their protection by local, State, and Federal regulations. These regulations require wetland impacts to be avoided or minimized to the extent feasible, with wetland replacement required for unavoidable impacts.

Under EO 11990, Federal agencies are required to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands and preserve and enhance their natural and beneficial values. If a Federal action has the potential to impact jurisdictional waters of the United States as defined by Section 404 of the Federal CWA, the USACE is contacted for appropriate permitting requirements. Section 404 of the CWA authorizes the USACE to issue permits, after notice and opportunity for public hearings, for the discharge of dredged or fill material into United States waters at specified disposal sites. The DNR has regulatory authority over activities within selected wetlands and waters, as identified on Public Waters Inventory maps published by the DNR.

FEMA applies the Eight-Step Planning Process as required by regulation to meet the requirements of EO 11990. This step-by-step analysis is included in Appendix C.

In 1991, the State of Minnesota enacted the Wetland Conservation Act (WCA) that authorized Local Governmental Units (LGUs) to administer State wetland regulations. The WCA requires activities resulting in the draining or filling of a wetland to be avoided or minimized. Unavoidable impacts must be replaced at a ratio of at least two to one, i.e., two acres of wetland must be created or restored for every acre of wetland impacted. At least the first one to one ratio must be creation of new wetland or purchase of wetland bank credits. The remaining mitigation ratio can be fulfilled by plantings. The WCA is administered by the Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) and implemented by LGUs.

Consultation with the USACE for the proposed project was initiated by the Minnesota Department of Public Safety/Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management via letter on October 23, 2003. No comments were received from the USACE in response to the October 23, 2003 submittal.

The National Wetland Inventory (NWI) map indicates a Type 1 seasonally flooded basin within the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond project area. However, field review of the stormwater pond project area, which encompasses the proposed pump station project area, completed by URS on August 31, 2004, confirmed that there were no wetlands within or adjacent to the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond project area.

Additionally, Freeberg & Grund, Inc. completed a Phase 1 ESA for the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond project site in March 2004. The report identified a stormwater catch basin situated within the southeast corner of the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond project site that collects and transports surface water runoff within the site. The Roseau SWCD and the USACE (in separate visits) investigated the EDA-sponsored storm water pond project site for wetlands in 2003 and noted that site was lacking in the necessary criteria to be considered wetland (E-mail correspondence, Appendix B).

Follow-up consultation with the USACE for the proposed project was reinitiated by URS in August 2005. The USACE replied it had no concerns with the proposed project and stated there are no wetlands on the project site (Urbanek, personal communication, Appendix E). No dredged or fill material would be discharged into any water, including wetlands; therefore, a USACE permit is not required.

No wetlands are identified within the project site. Since no wetlands are present, none of the alternatives would impact wetlands.

As alternatives for the proposed pump station were developed, engineers determined that excavation and disposal of materials would be required for both Alternative 2 and Alternative 3. All soil and vegetation removed would be disposed of at an approved industrial park located just west of the City. During preparation of a HUD EA, the Roseau SWCD conducted a site review and determined that there are no wetlands within the industrial park site (May 4, 2004 letter, Appendix B). In a letter dated May 10, 2004 (Appendix B), the USACE did not raise any concerns with the project site, based on comments from the Roseau SWCD. Therefore, since no wetlands are present, none of the alternatives would impact wetlands as a result of the disposal of materials from the pump station construction at the industrial park site.

3.2.3 Threatened and Endangered Species

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 requires Federal agencies to determine the effects of their actions on threatened and endangered species of fish, wildlife, and plants and on their habitats, and to take steps to conserve and protect these species.

URS requested the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to comment on the proposed project with respect to potential impacts on federally threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat via letter on October 29, 2004. The USFWS responded via e-mail on July 14, 2005 and stated there were no federally threatened or endangered species in the project area and that USFWS had no objections to the proposed project (Appendix B).

The DNR was contacted in October 2003 for information regarding known occurrences of threatened, endangered, or otherwise significant plant and animal species, natural plant communities, and other natural features. In a letter dated November 10, 2003 (Appendix B), the DNR concluded that there is one known occurrence of rare species or natural communities within an approximate one-mile area of the project site. This species is the Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*) and has been recorded just over a mile to the southwest of the project site. This species' habitat is along the edge of semipermanent and seasonal wetlands. Since no wetlands are within the project boundary, no habitat or rare species would be impacted by construction of the proposed project. The DNR has also concurred that, based on the nature and location of the proposed project, no known occurrences of rare features would likely be affected.

No impacts on threatened and endangered species are anticipated under any of the alternatives.

3.3 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) defines hazardous wastes as "a solid waste, or combinations of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may (1) cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness or (2) pose a

substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of or otherwise managed." While the definition refers to "solids," it has also been interpreted to include semisolids, liquids, and contained gases (Wentz, 1989).

Hazardous materials and wastes are regulated in Minnesota through a combination of federally mandated laws and State laws developed by the MPCA. Minnesota State Hazardous Waste Rules are contained in Chapter 7045 of the Minnesota Rules. Federal regulations governing hazardous wastes include RCRA; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); the Solid Waste Act; and the Toxic Substance Control Act.

A Phase I ESA (Freeberg and Grund, Inc., 2004) was generated for five parcels designated for construction of the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond. The EDA-sponsored stormwater pond project study area encompasses the FEMA pump station project. The Phase I ESA identified five conditions that did not present a recognizable threat of contamination but were noteworthy for the construction phase of the project. Assuming that the above-grade conditions noted in the report (building demolition/waste disposal and piezometer abandonment) are known and will be addressed, one condition remains that could impact construction during the FEMA pump station project. A historic lumber mill was identified as existing between 1910 and 1940 on an adjoining property north of parcel 502. Interviews and historical documentation suggested that the ground surface in the vicinity of the former mill was raised with fill suspected of containing debris from local construction projects. This debris could potentially include asbestos-containing materials given the timeframe the fill was placed on the site.

The assessment included a database search conducted by Environmental Data Resources (EDR), an independent information service. The database search queried multiple Federal, State, and local hazardous materials and underground storage tank (UST) databases to identify sites within the distances required by American Society for Testing and Materials Standard (ASTM) E 1527.

Twelve federal ASTM standard records were mapped on EDR environmental records searches: one Correction Action Report (CORRACTS) and 11 Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRIS Small Quantity Generators). These records summarized a corrective action that addressed an incident that occurred in 1997 and identified generators of small quantities of hazardous waste within the target search. The corrective action appears to have effectively dealt with the contamination release incident and the RCRIS record information suggests that no violations have been associated with generated waste material. No EDR Federal supplemental records were mapped within the target search area.

Fifty-three state ASTM standard records were mapped on EDR environmental record searches: one Minnesota Voluntary Investigation Cleanup Program (MNVIC), 38 Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST), and 14 USTs. The MNVIC site record indicates that, as of 1999, the contamination situation has been effectively resolved. The numerous LUST sites were primarily releases associated with the June 2002 flood. All 19 files regarding the residential LUST sites were closed out on April 7, 2003 or in July 2002. A site is closed when the responsible party has addressed potential risk factors associated with the release and the MPCA no longer requires any investigative and/or cleanup action at the site. Five LUST site files have no closed date reported; however, these remaining sites are not likely to pose a concern due to their distance from the project area. There are several USTs in the general area, but the presence of these tanks does not pose any known existing environmental concern to the property.

The Phase I ESA revealed no historic or publicly known records of Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) suggesting a risk of harm to the public health or the environment within the target property. No environmental contamination problems were identified during the Phase I ESA interview processes. No subsurface materials testing was conducted in the project area as part of this analysis.

The Roseau County Environmental Services office was contacted for information on any known environmental conditions. The County stated there were no known environmental conditions within the project area (Pelowski, personal communication, Appendix E).

Alternative 1 – No Action

The No Action Alternative would not incur any additional impacts or exposure to hazardous materials or wastes from those potentially associated with the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond project.

Alternative 2 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 75 cfs (Preferred Alternative)

Based upon the information reviewed in the Phase I ESA, one condition remains that could impact construction of Alternative 2. A historic lumber mill was identified as existing between 1910 and 1940 on an adjoining property north of parcel 502. Interviews and historical documentation suggested that the ground surface in the vicinity of the former mill was raised with fill suspected of containing debris from local construction projects. This debris could potentially include asbestos-containing materials given the timeframe the fill was placed on the site.

The MPCA provides regulatory oversight during public works construction projects in the state. The MPCA's MNVIC program manages site work at locations with non-petroleum contamination issues. To ensure the safety of construction personnel during construction of the proposed project, the City will file a Construction Contingency Plan (CCP) and an Emission Control Plan (EMP) (if required by MPCA) with the MPCA under the MNVIC program prior to construction. The CCP will outline a proposed approach for managing environmentally impaired media (soil and/or water) should it be encountered during construction. The EMP will outline a proposed approach for managing airborne hazards should they be encountered. Once the MPCA has reviewed the CCP and EMP, the plans and the review letter should be forwarded, prior to construction, to the Minnesota Department of Public Safety/Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management for inclusion in the project files.

Alternative 3 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 45 cfs and Expansion of EDA-Sponsored Stormwater Pond

In addition to the one environmental condition explained above in Alternative 2, Alternative 3 would require excavation to expand the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond and demolition of two residential structures. Parcel #502 (see Figure 4) is an apartment building, built in 1912, that was moved to the site around 1973. Parcel #505 (see Figure 4) is a single-family residence built in 1987-1988. The 1912 structure has the potential to contain asbestos since structures constructed prior to the 1970s were potentially built and/or insulated with products that contained asbestos. In addition, the single-family residence should also be evaluated for the presence of asbestos-

containing materials, due to the potential for asbestos in building components imported from other countries.

The MPCA provides regulatory oversight during public works construction projects in the state. The MPCA's MNVIC program manages site work at locations with non-petroleum contamination issues. To ensure the safety of construction personnel during construction of the proposed project, the City will file a CCP and an EMP (if required by MPCA) with the MPCA under the MNVIC program prior to construction. The CCP will outline a proposed approach for managing environmentally impaired media (soil and/or water) should it be encountered during construction. The EMP will outline a proposed approach for managing airborne hazards should they be encountered. Once the MPCA has reviewed the CCP and EMP, the plans and the review letter should be forwarded, prior to construction, to the Minnesota Department of Public Safety/Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management for inclusion in the project files.

Building demolition of the two residential parcels would be initiated by first conducting a building demolition survey to identify the presence of asbestos-containing materials and/or other hazardous building materials (lead-based paint, polychlorinated biphenyl-containing electrical equipment, mercury switches, refrigerants, and the like) that require special handling and disposal. A state-licensed asbestos inspector certified by the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) is required to perform this type of survey. Pre-demolition abatement of asbestos-containing materials or other hazardous building materials may be required if these items are identified in the structures. The requirement to remove and dispose of asbestos-containing materials is dependent upon the type (friable versus non-friable) and condition of the material. Delaminating lead-based paint and other hazardous materials, if encountered, would also require removal from the structure and disposal prior to demolition. A 10-day notification to the MPCA's Asbestos unit is necessary before disturbing any asbestos-containing materials, and MDH-licensed personnel are also required for this activity. Building demolition would be initiated following abatement after a 10-day notification to the MPCA's Asbestos unit is filed.

3.4 SOCIOECONOMICS

3.4.1 Zoning and Land Use

Located in the northwestern corner of Minnesota along the Canadian border, Roseau County is 1,676 square miles. It is bordered by Kittson County to the west, Lake of the Woods County to the east, and Marshall and Beltrami Counties to the south.

The proposed project is located within the city limits of Roseau, which is in the central portion of Roseau County. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population of the City was 2,756 in 2000. The estimated population for 2003 was 2,775 and the projected population for 2030 is 3,398 (Minnesota Department of Administration, 2003/04).

The proposed site would be located near the west bank of the Roseau River, just south of the downtown business district and immediately north of the railroad tracks. Currently, the site is an open green space that extends east to the Roseau River. The zoning designation is "Open Zoning District." A small residential enclave within a "Central Commercial" zoning district is situated west of the proposed project site along 3rd Avenue SE. As part of the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond project, the City has acquired for demolition two residential parcels along 3rd

Avenue SE to accommodate the stormwater pond. The Oak Crest Golf Course lies south of the railroad tracks.

The proposed project is part of the City's comprehensive plan for addressing flooding problems.

Alternative 1 – No Action

While the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond project would reduce the potential for future flooding, residences and businesses could still be affected by flooding and sanitary sewer backups. In the future, reoccurrence of intense precipitation events could affect home and land values of properties located west of the Roseau River.

Alternative 2 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 75 cfs (Preferred Alternative)

Alternative 2 would optimize the effectiveness of the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond with the ability to pump water from the stormwater pond when necessary, thereby protecting surrounding land from flooding and sanitary sewer backup.

Improvements under Alternative 2 are consistent with current land use and zoning in the project area. No rezoning would be required due to the proposed project.

Alternative 3 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 45 cfs and Expansion of EDA-Sponsored Stormwater Pond

Similar to Alternative 2, Alternative 3 would have the ability to pump water from an expanded EDA-sponsored stormwater pond when necessary, thereby protecting surrounding land from flooding and sanitary sewer backup. This alternative would require acquisition and demolition of two residential properties, one of which is an apartment building, in addition to the two residential parcels previously acquired for the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond project. The City has experienced a housing shortage since the early 1990s; this alternative would further deplete the City's housing stock.

Improvements under Alternative 2 are consistent with current land use and zoning in the project area. No rezoning would be required due to the proposed project.

3.4.2 Visual Resources

Visual resources refer to the landscape character (what is seen), visual sensitivity (human preferences and values regarding what is seen), scenic integrity (degree of intactness and wholeness in landscape character), and landscape visibility (relative distance of seen areas) of a geographically defined viewshed.

The general character of the project area is a commercial district with a small residential neighborhood adjacent to the proposed project site. The Roseau River lies to the east and railroad tracks to the south. The project site is relatively flat to gently sloping down to the river. Views from the nearby residential homes consist of open space adjacent to the river. Vegetation consists of mostly turf grass, along with various coniferous and deciduous trees and shrubs.

Alternative 1 – No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed pump station would not be constructed within the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond. There would be no additional impact on visual resources from those associated with the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond project.

Alternative 2 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 75 cfs (Preferred Alternative)

Under Alternative 2, structures of the proposed pump station project would be installed both above ground and below ground. The pump station would consist of two separate structures located near each other. The first structure is an electrical control building that would be constructed above ground. The building would resemble a single-car garage. The second is a below-ground concrete structure that would be constructed within the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond to house the pumps and motors. Post-construction, disturbed areas would be revegetated with turf grass, wild rose (*Rosa caroliniana*), and redtwig dogwood (*Cornus sericia*). Additionally, the larger project area would be revegetated according to the landscape plan for the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond project. The landscape plan includes transplanting approximately 30 existing spruce trees to the western edge of the stormwater pond. The transplanted spruce trees would obscure the view of the pump station.

During construction, overturned earth would be visible in the installation areas, as well as construction fencing and equipment. Staging areas would be visible from some homes and would include construction equipment, piping, masonry building materials, and fencing. These would be temporary impacts. Most construction activities would be obscured from public view by existing residential landscaping and transplanted spruce trees along the western edge of the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond.

Alternative 3 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 45 cfs and Expansion of EDA-Sponsored Stormwater Pond

Alternative 3 would create a change in the landscape for the residents west of 3rd Avenue SE. With the removal of two residential properties east of 3rd Avenue SE, the project area would be in the viewshed from these homes. Alternative 3 would require the same structures as those described under Alternative 2. Post-construction, disturbed areas would be revegetated with turf grass, wild rose (*Rosa caroliniana*), and redtwig dogwood (*Cornus sericia*). Additionally, the larger project area would be revegetated according to the landscape plan for the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond project.

During construction, overturned earth would be visible in the installation areas, as well as construction fencing and equipment. Staging areas would be visible from some homes and would include construction equipment, piping, masonry building materials, and fencing. These would be temporary impacts. Most construction activities would be obscured from public view by existing residential landscaping and transplanted spruce trees along the western edge of the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond.

3.4.3 Noise

Sound is most commonly measured in decibels (dB) on the A-weighted scale, which is the scale most similar to the range of sounds that the human ear can hear. The Day-Night Average Sound

Level (DNL) is an average measure of sound. The DNL takes into account the volume of each sound incident, the number of times each incident occurs, and the time of day each incident occurs (nighttime sound is weighted more heavily because it is assumed to be more annoying to the community). The DNL descriptor is accepted by Federal agencies as a standard for estimating sound impacts and establishing guidelines for compatible land uses.

Noise, defined herein as unwanted or unwelcome sound, is regulated by the Federal Noise Control Act of 1972 (NCA). Although the NCA gives the EPA authority to prepare guidelines for acceptable ambient noise levels, it only requires those Federal agencies that operate noise-producing facilities or equipment to implement noise standards. EPA guidelines (and those of many Federal agencies) state that outdoor sound levels in excess of 55 dB DNL are "normally unacceptable" for noise-sensitive land uses such as residences, schools, and hospitals. Noise sensitive receivers in the vicinity of the project consist of residences to the west of the project area.

While the City of Roseau does not carry a specific noise ordinance pertaining to construction activities, project activities would typically occur between 7:00 AM and 7:00 PM Monday through Saturday. The City would inform affected residents of construction activities.

Alternative 1 – No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, proposed activities would not occur and noise levels would be anticipated to remain at current levels.

Alternative 2 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 75 cfs (Preferred Alternative)

The proposed project would have the potential to produce noise associated with pumping activities. The closest residence to the pumping activity would be approximately 160 feet to the west. It is anticipated that the noise associated with pumping would be minimal, as the pumps and electric motors would be located in the ponding area, below ground and within a concrete structure. Additionally, the pumps would only operate when the river is at high stages. The EDA West Side Pond and Levee project area landscape plan includes transplanting approximately 30 existing spruce trees to the western edge of the stormwater pond. The transplanted spruce trees would serve as a buffer to reduce the residual minimal noise of the pump station.

During construction, noise would be emitted by mechanical equipment, including concrete and equipment trucks and tools. Noise typically associated with this type of construction equipment can measure as much as 80 dB within 50 feet of the source, attenuating at a rate of 6 dB per doubling of distance away from the source.

Area residents may also experience daily noise from trucks hauling to and from the project site. However, project-related traffic would be temporary and spaced out over the daily hours of construction.

All construction activities would occur during the hours of 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM Monday through Saturday. Construction equipment would be kept in good repair to ensure that proper noise muffling is maintained. Appropriate protective gear would be required to ensure the hearing protection of project workers.

Alternative 3 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 45 cfs and Expansion of EDA-Sponsored Stormwater Pond

Alternative 3 would have the potential to produce noise associated with pumping activities. The closest residence to the pumping activity would be approximately 320 feet to the west. It is anticipated that the noise associated with pumping would be minimal, as the pumps and electric motors would be located in the ponding area, below ground and within a concrete structure. Additionally, the pumps would only operate when the river is at high stages. The EDA West Side Pond and Levee project area landscape plan includes transplanting approximately 30 existing spruce trees to the western edge of the stormwater pond. The transplanted spruce trees would serve as a buffer to reduce the residual minimal noise of the pump station.

During construction, noise would be emitted by mechanical equipment, including concrete and equipment trucks and tools. Noise typically associated with this type of construction equipment can measure as much as 80 dB within 50 feet of the source, attenuating at a rate of 6 dB per doubling of distance away from the source.

Area residents may also experience daily noise from trucks hauling to and from the project site. However, project-related traffic would be temporary and spaced out over the daily hours of construction.

All construction activities would occur during the hours of 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM Monday through Saturday. Construction equipment would be kept in good repair to ensure that proper noise muffling is maintained. Appropriate protective gear would be required to ensure the hearing protection of project workers.

3.4.4 Public Services and Utilities

The City provides police and fire services to all residents and employs a civil defense siren warning system. The fire station is located one block from the proposed project site. The City also provides public utilities such as power, water, sanitary sewer, and storm sewer to residents. Water supply is currently provided by three wells located on the west end of Roseau.

The Roseau Elementary School and Roseau High School are located within the City on the east side of the Roseau River and approximately 0.25 mile from the proposed project site. The City sponsors a public library located at 110 2nd Avenue NE, approximately three blocks north of the proposed project site. It is collocated with the Roseau County Museum.

Alternative 1 – No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, the permanent pump station would not be constructed within the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond. While the EDA West Side Pond and Levee project would reduce future flooding, the ability of the City to provide municipal and emergency services to residences and business could be diminished.

Alternative 2 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 75 cfs (Preferred Alternative)

Construction of the proposed project is not anticipated to impact drinking water wells. Utilities are located within the proposed project area. Buried electrical service near the proposed electrical building would be relocated. If other utilities are present within the project area, they would be

avoided or protected during construction. Implementation of Alternative 2 would reduce flooding and would enable the City to maintain municipal services to residences and businesses and maintain roadway access for emergency vehicles.

Alternative 3 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 45 cfs and Expansion of EDA-sponsored stormwater pond

Construction of Alternative 3 is not anticipated to impact drinking water wells. Utilities are located within the proposed project area. Buried electrical service near the proposed electrical building would be relocated. If other utilities are present within the project area, they would be avoided or protected during construction. Implementation of Alternative 3 would reduce flooding and would enable the City to maintain municipal services to residences and businesses and maintain roadway access for emergency vehicles.

3.4.5 Traffic and Circulation

The City's main east-west thoroughfare, Trunk Highway (TH) 11, is classified as a principal arterial roadway. The City's main north-south roadway, TH 89/TH 310, is classified as a minor arterial. Both of these roadways are located approximately four to six blocks from the project area. The proposed project involves construction of a pump station and electrical building at the intersection of the Roseau River and the terminus of 2nd Street SE. This is a local roadway that provides access to residences, community facilities, and to TH 89, TH 310, and TH 11.

Alternative 1 – No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, construction activities would not occur. While the EDA West Side Pond and Levee project would reduce future flooding, the potential for roadways to become flooded during major precipitation events would still exist.

Alternative 2 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 75 cfs (Preferred Alternative)

Construction activities associated with Alternative 2 would not result in road detours or closures. Access would be maintained to all nearby residences and businesses. The adjacent fire station parking area would be kept clear at all times. It is anticipated that the proposed project would have no effect on traffic or circulation during construction or post construction. The entire project is anticipated to require up to 6 to 9 months to complete.

Alternative 3 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 45 cfs and Expansion of EDA-Sponsored Stormwater Pond

Construction activities associated Alternative 3 would not result in road detours or closures. Access would be maintained to all nearby residences and businesses. The adjacent fire station parking area would be kept clear at all times. It is anticipated that the proposed project would have no effect on traffic or circulation during construction or post construction. The entire project is anticipated to require up to 6 to 9 months to complete.

3.4.6 Environmental Justice (EO 12898)

EO 12898 requires Federal agencies to make environmental justice part of their mission. Agencies are required to identify and correct programs, policies, and activities that have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority and low-income populations. EO 12898 also tasks Federal agencies with ensuring that public notifications regarding environmental issues are concise, understandable, and readily accessible. Socioeconomic and demographic data were studied to determine if a disproportionate number of minority or low-income people have the potential to be adversely affected by the alternatives.

The following table summarizes and compares the demographic information for Roseau County, the City, and the State of Minnesota.

Table 1. Demographic Information

	City of Roseau	Roseau County	State of Minnesota
Total Population	2,756	16,338	4,919,479
White[1]	98.1%	95.6%	88.2%
Black/African American[1]	<1.0%	<1.0%	3.4%
American Indian/Alaska Native[1]	<1.0%	1.4%	1.1%
Asian[1]	<1.0%	1.7%	2.9%
Of Hispanic Origin	<1.0%	<1.0%	2.9%
Total Minority[2]	1.9%	4.4%	11.8%
Median Household Income[3]	$35,096	$39,852	$47,111
Persons Below Poverty Level[3]	6.1%	6.6%	7.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000
[1]Not Hispanic or Latino
[2]Total also includes Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, persons of some other race, and persons of two or more races
[3]1999 data

To determine if disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects would be borne by low-income populations, income characteristics were analyzed at the census block group level, the smallest demographic unit available for census income data. The block group analyzed contains the portion of the City west of the Roseau River, which includes the project area, with a population of 1,187—just under half of the City's population. Of this total, 129 persons had incomes in 1999 below the poverty level. This is 10.9 percent of the population, which is higher than the percentage of persons below the poverty level as compared to the City, County, and State percentages shown in Table 1. Based on review of the above information for low-income populations, none of the alternatives are considered to have a disproportionate effect on low-income populations. Although the area analyzed has a higher percent of persons below the poverty level, as compared to the City, County and the State, Alternative 2 (Preferred Alternative) and Alternative 3 would reduce potential future flooding of residences and roadways and would benefit all people residing within or adjacent to the project area, as well as people traveling through the area.

To determine if disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects would be borne by minority populations, population data were analyzed at the smallest demographic unit available, that is, census block level data. In general, the geographic area of a census block is one city block. Analysis of census block level data revealed there were no minority populations within the project area.

The proposed project would not disproportionately affect low-income or minority populations within the City of Roseau; therefore, the project is in compliance with EO 12898.

3.4.7 Safety and Security

Safety and security issues considered in this analysis include the health and safety of the area residents and the public at large, and the protection of personnel involved in activities related to the implementation of the proposed project.

EO 13045, Protection of Children, requires Federal agencies to make it a high priority to identify and assess environmental health and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children.

The proposed project site would be located near a new sledding hill as planned on the southern slope of the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond. Children would routinely use the sledding hill during winter months when the stormwater pond is dry. Two trails have been incorporated into the design of EDA's West Side Pond and Levee project. A multi-use, 10-foot-wide paved pedestrian and bicycle trail would be located on top of the levee. A 15-foot-wide gravel surface all-terrain vehicle (ATV) trail would be located on the riverward side of the levee. Both trails would be used routinely by children.

Alternative 1 – No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, the potential for future flooding would still exist and the potential for storm drain backup into the streets, sanitary sewers, homes, and businesses would also exist. Residents would be susceptible to injury or negative health impacts due to unsanitary conditions following flooding, including the significant and widespread health and safety risk to residents who experience raw sewage backup into their homes.

Alternative 2 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 75 cfs (Preferred Alternative)

Under Alternative 2, construction-related activities could present safety risks to individuals performing the activities. To minimize risks to safety and human health, all project activities would be performed using qualified personnel trained in the proper use of the appropriate equipment, including safety precautions. As discussed in the Hazardous Materials section, debris could potentially include asbestos-containing materials given the timeframe the fill was placed on the site. To ensure the safety of construction personnel during construction of the proposed project, the City will file a CCP and an EMP (if required by MPCA) with the MPCA under the MNVIC program prior to construction. In addition, all activities would be conducted in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations.

Implementation of Alternative 2 would better control floodwaters. This would reduce the risk of injury and negative health impacts on residents as a result of flooding and subsequent storm drain backup into the streets, sewers, and homes.

Persons of all ages reside in the project area neighborhoods, and youths of all ages would use the proposed trails and sledding hill. Additional protection will be ensured at the project site through the use of railings on top of the pump station. An entrance gate to the project site would be placed at the terminus of 2nd Street SE and guardrails would be installed at some locations along the edge of the stormwater pond. The project would take measures to protect children and is therefore in compliance with EO 13045.

Alternative 3 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 45 cfs and Expansion of EDA-Sponsored Stormwater Pond

Under Alternative 3, construction-related activities could present safety risks to individuals performing the activities. To minimize risks to safety and human health, all project activities would be performed using qualified personnel trained in the proper use of the appropriate equipment, including safety precautions. As discussed under Alternative 2, debris could potentially include asbestos-containing materials given the timeframe the fill was placed on the site and, in addition, asbestos could be encountered with demolition of the residential structures. To ensure the safety of construction personnel during construction of the proposed project, the City will file a CCP and an EMP (if required by MPCA) with the MPCA under the MNVIC program prior to construction. In addition, all activities would be conducted in accordance with OSHA regulations.

Implementation of Alternative 3 would better control floodwaters. This would reduce the risk of injury and negative health impacts on residents as a result of flooding and subsequent storm drain backup into the streets, sanitary sewers, and homes.

Persons of all ages reside in the project area neighborhoods, and youths of all ages would use the proposed trails and sledding hill. Additional protection will be ensured at the project site through the use of railings on top of the pump station. An entrance gate to the project site would be placed at the terminus of 2nd Street SE and guardrails would be installed at some locations along the edge of the stormwater pond. The project would take measures to protect children and is therefore in compliance with EO 13045.

3.4.8 Prime Farmlands

The Farmland Protection Policy Act was enacted in 1981 (Public Law 98-98) to minimize the unnecessary conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses as a result of Federal actions. In addition, the act seeks to assure that Federal programs are administered in a manner that will be compatible with State and local policies and programs that have been developed to protect farmland. The policy of the USDA NRCS is to protect significant agricultural lands from irreversible conversions that result in the loss of an essential food and environmental resource.

Prime and Statewide Important Farmlands are identified based on soil type, as mapped in the County Soil Survey. The current list of designated Prime and Statewide Important soil types for Roseau County was obtained from the NRCS, and none of the soil types identified in the project area are listed as prime farmland or statewide important farmland.

No impacts on prime farmland or statewide important farmland under any of the alternatives were identified.

3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

In addition to review under NEPA, consideration of impacts on historic properties is mandated under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and implemented by 36 CFR Part 800. Requirements include identification of significant historic properties that may be affected by the proposed project. Historic properties are defined as archaeological sites, standing structures, or other historic resources listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) at 36 CFR 60.4.

As defined in 36 CFR Part 800.16(d), the Area of Potential Effect (APE) "is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist."

In addition to identifying historic properties that may exist in the APE of the proposed project, FEMA must also determine, in consultation with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), what effect, if any, the action would have on historic properties. Moreover, if the project would have an adverse impact on these properties, FEMA must consult with the SHPO on ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effect.

The Minnesota Department of Public Safety/Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management initiated consultation with the Minnesota SHPO (MnSHPO) in October 2003. The MnSHPO responded to the initial request in a letter dated December 1, 2003 (Appendix B) that there is a good probability that unreported archaeological properties might be present in the project area. At that time, the MnSHPO recommended a survey of the area be completed unless the project area could be documented as previously disturbed or previously surveyed. Since that time, the City of Roseau provided additional information to MnSHPO on June 14, 2005, and further consultation took place between the MnSHPO and representatives of the City and URS. In a letter dated June 16, 2005 (Appendix B), the MnSHPO determined the entire pumping station and EDA-sponsored stormwater pond is within fill in a floodplain and therefore has low site potential. The MnSHPO concluded that no properties eligible for or listed in the NRHP are within the project's APE.

As alternatives for the proposed pump station were developed, engineers determined that excavation and disposal of materials would be required for both Alternative 2 and Alternative 3. All soil and vegetation removed would be disposed of at an approved industrial park located just west of the City. During preparation of a HUD EA, the MnSHPO concluded in a letter dated March 24, 2004, that no historic properties eligible for or listed in the NRHP will be affected by the proposed industrial park project (Appendix B). Therefore, there will be no impact on historic properties as a result of the disposal of materials from the pump station construction at the industrial park site.

Alternative 1 – No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no effects on cultural resources.

Alternative 2 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 75 cfs (Preferred Alternative)

It is not anticipated that any NRHP-eligible or listed properties exist within the proposed project area; however, if artifacts or human remains are encountered during construction, work in the vicinity would be halted, and FEMA, the Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA),

and the MnSHPO would be immediately contacted. Based on MnSHPO and Native American consultations, it is not anticipated that tribal artifacts would be encountered.

Alternative 3 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 45 cfs and Expansion of EDA-Sponsored Stormwater Pond

As under Alternative 2, it is not anticipated that any NRHP-eligible or listed properties exist within the proposed project area for Alternative 3; however, if artifacts or human remains are encountered during construction, work in the vicinity would be halted, and FEMA, the OSA, and the MnSHPO would be immediately contacted. Based on MnSHPO and Native American consultations, it is not anticipated that tribal artifacts would be encountered.

3.5.1 Tribal Coordination

Initial American Indian group contacts were suggested by the MnSHPO and the North Dakota SHPO (NDSHPO). Letters were sent to the list of potential consulting and interested parties on December 17, 2004. No comments were received from the American Indian community in response to the December 17, 2004 submittal.

To ensure full coordination with the American Indian community, a follow-up letter sent on July 28, 2005 provided a project status update. In response to the July 28, 2005 submittal, comment letters were received from the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska and the Rosebud Sioux Tribe (Appendix B). In the response letter dated August 11, 2005, the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska representative commented that the tribe had no village sites, grave sites, or sacred sites in the area of the proposed construction. In a letter dated August 23, 2005, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe representative commented that after review of the project area map, they do not have sites listed in their database; however, that does not preclude the possibility of a site of heritage importance being located by forest personnel or an archaeological contractor who may have an oral reference among the Rosebud people. Additionally, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe representative requested a copy of the Draft EA when it is completed. A copy of the Draft EA will be sent to the Rosebud Sioux Tribe.

Consultation with the MnSHPO was addressed as discussed above in Section 3.5.

Table 2. Impact Summary Matrix

Description of Alternative	**Alternative 1 – No Action**	**Alternative 2 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 75 cfs (Preferred Alternative)**	**Alternative 3 – Pump Station with Total Capacity at 45 cfs and Expansion of EDA-Sponsored Stormwater Pond**
	• FEMA funds would not be used for improvements	• Construction of a 75 cfs pump station, low flow lift station, and electrical building	• Construction of a 45 cfs pump station, low flow lift station, and electrical building • Expansion of EDA-sponsored stormwater pond
Potential Impacts	**Alternative 1 – No Action**	**Alternative 2 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 75 cfs (Preferred Alternative)**	**Alternative 3 - Pump Station with Total Capacity at 45 cfs and Expansion of EDA-Sponsored Stormwater Pond**
Geology, Seismicity, and Soils	• No Impacts	• Temporary soil disturbance, use of BMPs to minimize erosion • Geologic framework of area would not be affected	• Temporary soil disturbance, use of BMPs to minimize erosion • Geologic framework of area would not be affected
Water Resources and Water Quality	• Potential negative impacts from future flooding and sanitary sewer backups	• Positive effect on water quality by minimizing the potential for stormwater to encounter contaminants from sanitary sewer backups	• Positive effect on water quality by minimizing the potential for stormwater to encounter contaminants from sanitary sewer backups • Minor positive effect by increasing the length of time the water remains in the stormwater pond allowing more sedimentation to occur
Floodplain Management	• EDA-sponsored stormwater pond (not FEMA funded) would occupy the floodplain	• Pump station would occupy the floodplain • Reduced potential for flood damages for portion of City west of river • Negligible effects upstream and downstream	• Pump station would occupy the floodplain • Reduced potential for flood damages for portion of City west of river • Negligible effects upstream and downstream • Excavation to expand EDA-sponsored stormwater pond would occur in the floodplain

Potential Impacts	Alternative 1 – No Action	Alternative 2 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 75 cfs (Preferred Alternative)	Alternative 3 - Pump Station with Total Capacity at 45 cfs and Expansion of EDA-Sponsored Stormwater Pond
Air Quality	• No impact	• Temporary emissions from heavy construction equipment	• Temporary emissions from heavy construction equipment
Terrestrial and Aquatic Environment	• No impact	• Disturbed areas would be replanted • No impact on aquatic environment	• Disturbed areas would be replanted • Expanded EDA-sponsored stormwater pond would have a small beneficial impact on aquatic environment
Wetlands	• No wetland impacts	• No wetland impacts	• No wetland impacts
Threatened and Endangered Species	• No impact	• No impact	• No impact
Hazardous Materials and Wastes	• No impact	• Potential to encounter asbestos-containing materials • City will file a CCP and, if required, an EMP	• Potential to encounter asbestos-containing materials • City will file a CCP and, if required, an EMP
Zoning and Land Use	• No impact	• Project is compatible with existing and future land use	• Project is compatible with existing and future land use • Acquisition/demolition of two residential structures
Visual Resources	• No impact	• Temporary impacts during construction activity • Existing spruce trees would partially screen work area and staging area • Pump station and electrical building would be new elements in the landscape	• Temporary impacts during construction activity • Existing spruce trees would partially screen work area and staging area • Demolition of two residential structures would change landscape • Pump station and electrical building would be new elements in the landscape
Noise	• No impact	• Temporary construction noise impacts • Potential for minor noise impact with operation of pumping station	• Temporary construction noise impacts • Potential for minor noise impact with operation of pumping station

Potential Impacts	Alternative 1 – No Action	Alternative 2 – Pump Station with Total Station Capacity at 75 cfs (Preferred Alternative)	Alternative 3 - Pump Station with Total Capacity at 45 cfs and Expansion of EDA-Sponsored Stormwater Pond
Public Services and Utilities	• Future flooding could compromise city services	• Ability to maintain city services to residences and businesses and maintain roadway access for emergency vehicles	• Ability to maintain city services to residences and businesses and maintain roadway access for emergency vehicles
Traffic and Circulation	• Future flooding could result in compromised access on surrounding roadways	• During construction, equipment staging would occur on-site with site access via 2nd Street SE • Reduced potential for roadways to become flooded	• During construction equipment staging would occur on-site with site access via 2nd Street SE • Reduced potential for roadways to become flooded
Environmental Justice	• No impact	• No impact	• No impact
Safety and Security	• Future flooding could result in compromised access on surrounding roadways and could cause hazardous driving conditions • Health and safety risk to residents when raw sewage backs up into homes	• Safety risks created for individuals performing project activities • Reduced potential for roadways to become flooded, thereby creating safer driving conditions • Reduced potential for sanitary sewage backups	• Safety risks created for individuals performing project activities • Reduced potential for roadways to become flooded, thereby creating safer driving conditions • Reduced potential for sanitary sewage backups
Cultural Resources	• No impact	• No potential archaeological sites • No historic sites eligible for listing in the NRHP • No concerns raised by American Indians	• No potential archaeological sites • No historic sites eligible for listing in the NRHP • No concerns raised by American Indians

Cumulative impacts are those effects on the environment that result from the incremental effect of the action when added to past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor, but collectively significant, actions taking place over a period of time.

As discussed in Section 1.3, Purpose and Need, the proposed East Diversion Plan would provide flood protection to the Roseau area, including flood-prone properties located upstream and downstream of the Roseau City limits. The plan includes excavating a diversion channel east of the Roseau River that would split floodwater overflow between the river channel and the excavated diversion channel. This plan could serve as a primary flood reduction plan or as a feature to be combined with other flood reducing measures.

The EDA West Side Pond and Levee project consists of a number of features designed to reduce flood damages in the City of Roseau. The existing system for handling stormwater runoff from most of the City of Roseau on the west side of the Roseau River is through a number of storm sewers that outlet directly into the river. Some of these storm sewers are gated so that they can be shut off from the river during periods of high water in the river. However, several are not gated or have flap gates that are unreliable when debris gets lodged in them below water level. Under the existing system, when the river is high, stormwater is stored in the storm sewers and ditches and often causes high water throughout the City. The existing storm sewer system is being modified to route most of Roseau's storm sewers on the west side of the Roseau River into the ponding area and then through one gated storm sewer outfall into the river. This will allow that part of the City's storm sewer system west of the Roseau River to be separated from high water levels in the Roseau River. The ponding area will then allow stormwater runoff from the City to be stored in the pond until the water can be either released by gravity or pumped (the subject of this EA) into the Roseau River. The reason for constructing the stormwater pond project is to have one effective gate (as opposed to many gates, where some are effective and some are not) that the City can monitor efficiently for all of the west side stormwater system. This will reduce high water levels in the City's storm sewer system and will reduce flood damages and disruptions in the City. The project features include a ponding area, a levee, a gatewell and storm sewer outfall, recreational trails, and landscaping. The components of this project are a part of the overall Flood Mitigation Plan that was adopted by the City of Roseau in the fall of 2002. That plan was coordinated with Federal and State agencies through the Minnesota Recovers Task Force. The Flood Mitigation Plan was the primary vehicle for applying for grants for the various projects and was the principal basis for approval of funding for this project by EDA and other agencies.

The City and the Roseau River Watershed District have two internal drainage projects currently in the plans and specifications stage of design that are very likely to be completed within the next 5 years. These projects include:

- A west side intercept ditch will be located on the west side of Roseau and will intercept overland interior stormwater and divert stormwater drainage flows into the Roseau River downstream of the City.
- As a short-term solution, a number of new emergency levees are being designed and will be constructed to replace sections of the emergency levee that failed during the 2002 flood.

The City has also indicated that reconstruction and/or improvements have been or will be done to nearly all of the roadways in town and to the sanitary sewer and storm drain systems.

With these projects implemented, the City of Roseau would be better able to manage its stormwater and floodwater during and after storm events. This allows for quicker emergency response, and also contributes positively to the overall quality of life for Roseau residents. Better water management would reduce risk of property damage from flooding, and protect residents from health and safety risks associated with excess water and sewer backups. The City would be able to expend money on other necessary municipal improvements and programs, instead of funding extensive flood-fighting activities.

It is not anticipated that floodplain development within the project area would be promoted as a result of implementing the proposed pump station project. As part of the EDA West Side Pond and Levee project, the City acquired for demolition two residential parcels along 3rd Avenue SE to accommodate the stormwater pond. The EDA West Side Pond and Levee project, the proposed pump station project, and continuation of the City's trail system would occupy most of the project area.

The proposed project and its location were advertised in the City's newsletter, *Hometown Update*, on March 15, 2004, and December 15, 2004. The newsletter is mailed to every resident in the City. The articles from the City's newsletter have been included on the following pages.

Additionally, the proposed project has been discussed at numerous City Council meetings. All City Council meetings are open to the public and are reported in the local newspaper. Minutes from these meetings are also available to the public.

A public notice advertising the availability of the draft EA for public review has been drafted and included in Appendix D. This notice will be provided to a local newspaper of general distribution in the project area and will be available for review online at the FEMA website: http://www.fema.gov/ehp/docs.shtm. The public will have 30 days to comment on the Proposed Action.

At the conclusion of the public review period, a summary of any comments received will be provided in this section and copies of the comments will be included in Appendix D.

March 15, 2004

Volume 1, Issue 1
March 15, 2004

Roseau, Feels Like Home

CITY OF ROSEAU

Hometown Update

2004 City Construction Projects

This will be another busy year for construction in Roseau. Preliminary plans call for substantial infrastructure replacement on the east side of Roseau.

Total construction for 2003 included replacement of approximately 36 blocks of flood damaged infrastructure mainly on the west side of Roseau. The cost of those repairs totaled in excess of $4,500,000 and was paid utilizing FEMA and the State of Minnesota funding.

The current scope of the 2004 project will be significantly greater than the work done in 2003, encompassing over 50 blocks of reconstruction and $8 million in projects. The majority of the work for 2004 will be in the areas around the Roseau Community School (3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th Avenues NE, 2nd, 4th & 6th Streets NE, Center Street E & W, 2nd Avenue NE/SE and an area near the Golf Course Clubhouse).

Over $5 million in additional funding for the 2004 projects (funding necessary beyond that provided by FEMA) has been submitted for inclusion in the 2004 State Bonding Bill; and is currently under consideration by the State Legislature.

The final scope of the project is subject to change depending on financing provided by the State.

In addition to the 2004 flood damage repair projects, the city has additional construction projects scheduled for 2004 including:

- A major Storm Water Control project. This project will reroute all west side storm sewers into a single control structure and detention basin between the railroad tracks and Fire Hall. This detention area will also have a permanent pump station that provides automatic storm water control during flood conditions. Additionally, plans are being made to combine the east side storm sewer systems with a single pond on the north side of Roseau. Approximately $5 million in Federal EDA, Hazard Mitigation and State of Minnesota funding is secured for this project.
- A West Side Storm Water Intercept Ditch project that protects the city by diverting overland flood flows away from the west side of Roseau and conveying it north to the Roseau Lake bottom. This project will be constructed by the Roseau River Watershed District utilizing approximately $4 million in State and Federal funding.
- The final project proposed for 2004 is the construction of the Roseau River Pedestrian Trail. This project has been under development for approximately 5 years and will involve the construction of approximately 3 miles of paved recreational trail on both sides of the River. The project has been modified to slightly elevate the trail in some areas to provide emergency flood protection until a Corps of Engineers flood control project is developed and implemented. This project has received funding from the DNR, MnDOT, and the City of Roseau.

2004 Construction updates will be available on-line at: www.freeberggrund.com. Click on the "Roseau Updates" for current information on construction progress and schedules.

New Community Newsletter

This is the first issue of a new community newsletter for the City of Roseau.

The purpose of the newsletter is to help keep city residents abreast of community projects, programs and other city information.

The newsletter will be produced quarterly (Mar., Jun., Sep., Dec.).

It is the hope of City Officials that the newsletter is informative and helpful in understanding your city better.

Please forward any comments or ideas you would like to see included in future newsletters to Janet Lundbohm at the Roseau City Offices (463-1542).

Mark Your Calendar

- *Roseau Spring Clean-up will be the week of May 10-14 (weather permitting). City Crews will pick up brush & organic material (no cast) and appliances, tires, and other debris for a pre-paid fee. Call 463-2351 to schedule a pick-up.*
- *The Roseau Planning Commission's annual "Tour of the City" will be May 3rd. Residents are encouraged to address any property maintenance violations prior to that tour. (See article on page 4)*
- *Spring & Summer Recreation Activity registration will be distributed at school for school-aged children, but is also available online on the city's website.*

December 15, 2004

Flood Update

Memorial Arena Repairs Completed

Residents are invited to visit the newly rehabilitated Roseau Memorial Arena. The 2002 flood severely damaged many vital mechanical components of the arena's ice making systems; these damages were so extensive that it required floodproofing of the entire facility to meet the City's floodplain ordinance. As a result of this reconstruction, many modifications to the structure were required, such as installing a waterproof membrane around the entire foundation, sumps under the ice slab and in the basement, and the relocation of all mechanical systems out the basement into an above grade addition. Other improvements that were included in the rehabilitation addressed some accessibility issues and building code violations.

The end result is a facility that is more accessible, up-to-date and well suited for continued use for years to come.

The total rehabilitation costs for the rehabilitation and floodproofing totaled approximately $1.7 million. Of this amount, FEMA provided full funding for $1.2 million of the cost. All of the improvements were approved repairs by FEMA and were done in accordance with their specifications.

However, because the City could have purchased flood insurance on the arena, the City was obligated to pay for the repairs that could have been eligible for flood insurance coverage. The maximum flood insurance policy available to the City of Roseau for the Memorial Arena would have been a $500,000 policy. Therefore, FEMA only pays repair costs in excess of the amount available from flood insurance, or $1.2 million.

The new rink and ice making equipment have been in operation for approximately one month and have shown to be an improvement over the previous aging equipment. It is hoped that these improvements will result in fewer maintenance costs in the future.

Flood Repair Infrastructure Projects Ready for Construction in 2005

Next year is projected to be another busy year for construction in Roseau. Many of the projects were delayed in 2004 due to the lack of a State bonding bill. This bill would have provided necessary funding for project completion. However, these same projects will be ready for construction if and when a new State bonding bill is passed. The majority of these projects are FEMA funded water, sewer, and street repair and replacement projects on the east side of Roseau. Some of these projects may carry over into 2006 to accommodate traffic routes across the east side of Roseau during construction.

Another flood repair project for 2005 is the complete reconstruction of Highway 11 by MnDOT. The project is expected to be completed in sections and substantially complete by the end of 2005.

Additionally, two flood mitigation projects which are fully funded by the State and Federal government will be ready for construction in 2005. The first project is the Westside Intercept Project petitioned by the City and developed by the Roseau River watershed. This project will alleviate overland water from inundating the city's west side streets, storm sewer and businesses.

The city will also undertake a west side storm water retention basin project. This basin, located just north of the railroad tracks along the Roseau River will provide complete storm water control on the west side of the river and a large pump station to control storm water backup in high water situations. This project also involves the relocation of a sanitary sewer main out of the east side riverbank into 3rd Avenue NE. Additionally, the groundwork will be laid for providing storm water control structures, similar to those on the west side of Roseau, for the eastside along 3rd Avenue NE.

Finally, the city has awarded the Roseau River recreational trail project for construction in 2005. This project will be constructed around the emergency levees placed in 2004 and will provide a comprehensive recreation trail across various parts of the city.

NWCA Helps Alleviate Chronic Housing Shortage in Roseau

The City of Roseau has experienced a chronic shortage of housing since the early 1990's when Polaris Industries began its unprecedented growth in Roseau. Since that time the City of Roseau has continually sought ways to add more housing in the community. The flood of 2002 exacerbated the housing shortage when over 50 existing housing units were removed due to flood damage.

After the flood, the City of Roseau approached the Northwest Community Action Agency (NWCA) in Badger about developing new speculative housing in the city. NWCA, working with the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency (MHFA), obtained interim financing to develop between 15-20 new homes in the city. MHFA provides NWCA with funding to construct the homes and when NWCA sells the home NWCA repays MHFA. In order to keep overhead low for NWCA, the City of Roseau has donated a number of flood buyout lots to NWCA for the development of new homes. This also allows NWCA to take advantage of existing water, sewer and street infrastructure. NWCA utilizes local labor and suppliers whenever possible in the construction of the homes.

To date, NWCA has constructed or has under construction twelve housing units. Of those homes, six have already been sold. In addition to speculative housing development, NWCA also has a program for low-income families to be able to get into new housing through its MURL program which not only builds a new home, but also helps to finance its purchase. If you have an interest in a new home or would like to tour one of NWCA's units please contact Tim Anacaby or Diane Hayes at NWCA 528-3258.

The following tables summarize the anticipated permitting and mitigation requirements for the proposed project alternatives.

Table 3. Permit Requirements by Alternative

Alternatives	Permit Requirements
Alternative 1 – No Action	• No permits are required.
Alternative 2 – (Preferred Alternative) and Alternative 3	• Plans for erosion control and stormwater management would be prepared and included with the NPDES and local water quality permit applications. Coordination and approval of plans would be obtained from the MPCA, the Roseau River Watershed District, and the City. • A local floodplain development permit will be obtained prior to construction. • The City will file a Construction Contingency Plan (CCP) and an Emission Control Plan (EMP) (if required by MPCA) with the MPCA under the MNVIC program prior to construction. • Structures will be flood-proofed in accordance with the requirements of the Roseau Floodplain Ordinance, administered by the City. • For Alternative 3 only, a 10-day notification to MPCA's asbestos unit will be filed, if necessary.

Table 4. Mitigation Requirements by Alternative

Alternatives	Mitigation Requirements
Alternative 1 – No Action	• No mitigation measures are required.
Alternative 2 – (Preferred Alternative) and Alternative 3	• Erosion would be minimized through the use of BMPs, including protecting erodible surfaces and not working during precipitation events. BMPs would include: – Erosion controls including silt fences, hay bales, or other means; – Storm drain inlet protection for the ingress of runoff into underground drainage systems; – Street under-drains fitted with a geotextile fabric to filter out sediments; – Stabilization of construction site exits to minimize off-site deposition of sediments;

	– Staging area and disposal site would be protected from discharging sediment through the used of structural barriers such as silt fence, bale checks, etc.; – Floating silt fencing along the banks of the Roseau River; and, – Phasing construction activities to minimize the amount of area disturbed. • Project would be in compliance with EO 79-19 and the MNRRA/MRCA. • Vehicle engines would be kept in good repair and turned off while not in use to prevent air emissions. • Any hazardous materials discovered, generated, or used during implementation of the proposed project would be disposed of and handled by the City in accordance with applicable local, State, and Federal regulations. • To mitigate for any potential noise impacts, the City would inform residents of the time and duration of project activities to help mitigate noise impacts. • All construction activities would conform to the hours of 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM Monday through Saturday. • Appropriate gear would be required to protect the hearing of project workers. • Appropriate signage would direct drivers to detours, and would inform them of work zones and equipment transport routes. • All project activities would be performed using qualified personnel trained in the proper use of the appropriate equipment, including safety precautions. • All activities would be conducted in accordance with OSHA regulations. • If artifacts or human remains are encountered during construction, work in the vicinity would be halted, and FEMA, OSA, and the MnSHPO would be immediately contacted. • Flagging and fencing would be used to limit construction staging and parking areas. The staging area would be protected by an existing emergency levee in the area. If necessary, flood fighting would occur to keep water off of the site. • For Alternative 3 only, a state-licensed asbestos inspector certified by the MDH will be required to perform a building demolition survey.

7.1 CONSULTATIONS

7.1.1 Agency Coordination

The Minnesota Department of Public Safety/Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management sent initial consultation letters to the following agencies in October/November 2003:

- Minnesota DNR Division of Waters
- MnSHPO
- USACE

In addition, Minnesota DNR Natural Heritage Program (NHP) consultation for rare species and rare natural features was initiated by the Minnesota Department of Public Safety/Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management in October 2003. Consultation with USFWS was initiated by URS in October 2004. The findings of the USFWS and the NHP are incorporated into the EA. These responses are included in Appendix B.

Additional consultations included:

- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- Minnesota Department of Public Safety/Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
- City of Roseau

The following tribes were contacted during the EA process:

- Minnesota Indian Affairs Council
- Lower Sioux Community
- Prairie Island Indian Community
- Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community
- Upper Sioux Community
- Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians
- White Earth Reservation Tribal Council
- Three Affiliated Tribes
- Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
- Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa
- Trenton Indian Service Area – Turtle Mountain Chippewa Community
- Spirit Lake
- Fort Peck Tribes
- Fort Belknap

- Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes
- Crow Reservation
- Sisseton-Wahpeton
- Northern Cheyenne
- Oma'ha Tribe
- Ponca Tribe of Nebraska
- Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska
- Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe
- Santee Sioux Tribe
- Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe
- Yankton Sioux Tribe
- Rosebud Sioux Tribe
- Cheyenne-Arapahoe Tribes of Oklahoma
- Cheyenne-Arapahoe Tribes of Oklahoma – Southern Cheyenne
- Cheyenne-Arapahoe Tribes of Oklahoma – Southern Arapaho
- Oglala Sioux Tribe
- Crow Creek Sioux Tribe
- Lower Brule Sioux Tribe
- Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe

7.1.2 Distribution

The following will receive a copy of the draft EA:

Federal Agencies

Federal Emergency Management Agency

USACE

U.S. Department of the Interior, USFWS

USFWS, Twin Cities Field Office

Tribes

Rosebud Sioux Tribe

State, County, and Local Agencies

Minnesota Department of Public Safety/Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

DNR

MnSHPO

OSA

Minnesota Indian Affairs Council

BWSR

Roseau County

City of Roseau

Roseau River Watershed District

Roseau Soil and Water Conservation District

Roseau Public Library

7.2 REFERENCES

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Pelowski, Jeff, Roseau County Environmental Services. 2004. Personal communication with Nancy Stavish, URS Environmental Planner, October 29.

Peterson, Todd, City of Roseau, 2004. Personal communication with Beth Kunkel, Natural Resources/NEPA Manager and Nancy Stavish, URS Environmental Planner, ongoing through project process.

Spychalla, William, Barr Engineering, 2004/2005. Personal communication with Beth Kunkel, URS Natural Resources/NEPA Manager and Nancy Stavish, URS Environmental Planner, ongoing through project process.

Urbanek, Kelly, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 2005. Personal communication with Nancy Stavish, URS Environmental Planner, August 5, 2005.

Beth Kunkel, Professional Wetland Scientist – Document Quality Control/Peer Reviewer.

Rusty Schmidt, Landscape Ecologist – Field Assessment. Author and Field Researcher for Water Resources and Water Quality; Floodplain Management; Terrestrial and Aquatic Environment; Wetlands.

Nancy Stavish, Environmental Planner – Technical Researcher and Task Coordinator. Author of sections on Purpose and Need; Alternatives; Geology, Seismicity, and Soils; Air Quality; Hazardous Materials; Threatened and Endangered Species; Zoning and Land Use; Visual Resources; Noise; Public Services and Utilities; Traffic and Circulation; Environmental Justice; Safety and Security; Prime Farmlands; and Cumulative Impacts.

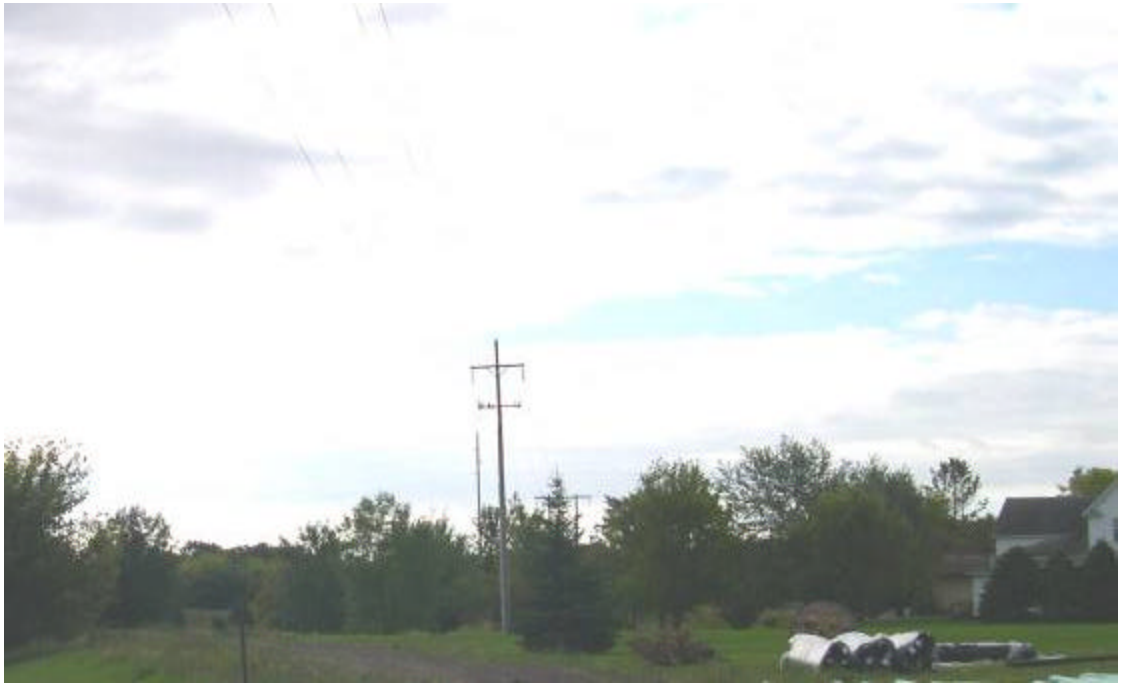
Evelyn Tidlow, Vice President – Project Manager.

Amy Siegel, Document Control Supervisor – Document Quality Control.

Stephen Carruth, FEMA National Environmental Coordinator – Independent Technical Reviewer.

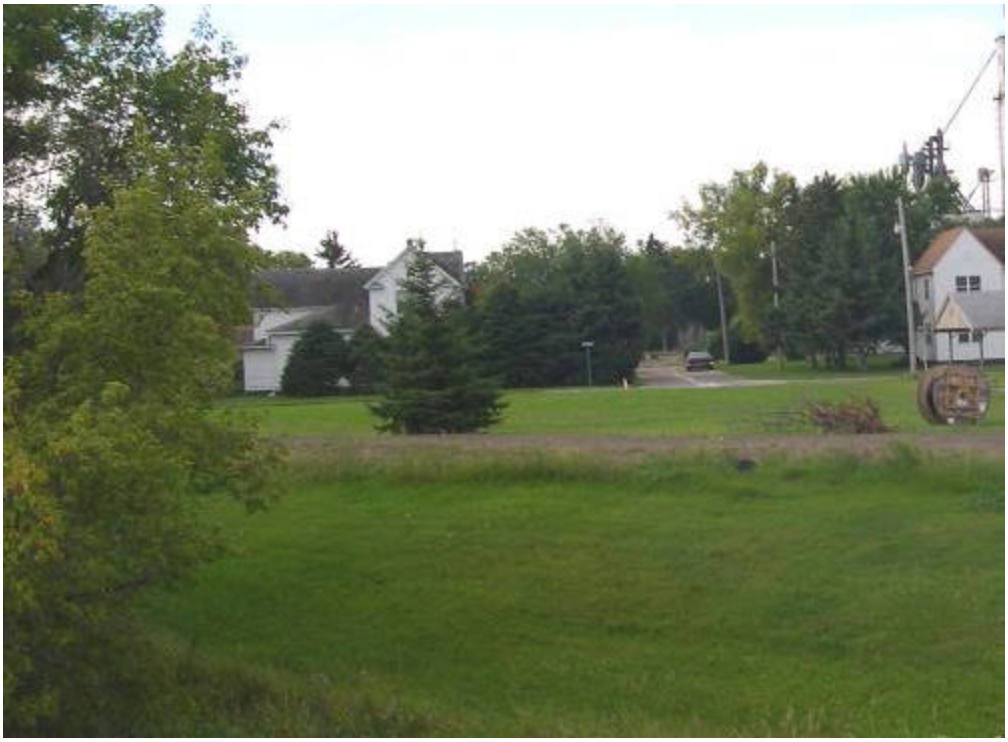
Figures

Appendix A
Project Area Photographs



View looking south at the proposed project site

View looking southeast at Roseau River



View looking south at the proposed staging area

Appendix B
Agency Correspondence

ROSEAU SWCD

ROSEAU SOIL AND WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

502 7TH STREET SW SUITE 8
ROSEAU, MN 56751

PHONE: 218-463-1903
FAX: 218-463-3919

May 4, 2004

Freeberg & Grund, Inc.
208 Fourth St. NW
Bemidji,MN. 56601

Dear Nathan:

I have reviewed the application for the proposed Industrial Park development site that is planned in section 22. T-162 , R- 40 NE1/4 of Jadis township in Roseau County.

In review of the property there are no wetlands showing on all aerial slides viewed or when an on-site field checked was done. The area is all prior drained and farmed.

Under the State Wetland Conservation Act, no permit will be needed for this project. I would suggest all other agencies be contacted to check if any permits are needed.

If you have any questions please call me at 218-463-1903.

Thank you,

Scott Johnson

Scott Johnson, District Manager
Roseau Soil & Water Conservation District

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ST. PAUL DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
190 FIFTH STREET EAST
ST. PAUL, MN 55101-1638

May 10, 2004

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

Construction-Operations
Regulatory (04-02981-JAK)

Mr. Nathan Kestner
Freeberg & Grund, Inc.
208 Fourth Street NW
Bemidji, Minnesota 56601

Dear Mr. Kestner:

We have reviewed information about a project by the City of Roseau to develop an industrial park in a non-wetland area, as confirmed by a May 4, 2004 SWCD letter to you. The project site is in Sec. 22, T. 162N., R. 40W., Roseau County, Minnesota.

The work proposed at the location stated is not within the regulatory jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers. No work will be done in a navigable water of the United States, and no dredged or fill material will be discharged in any water of the United States, including wetlands. Therefore, a Department of the Army permit is not required to do this work.

This letter is valid only for the project referenced above. If any change in design, location, or purpose is contemplated, contact this office to avoid doing work that may be in violation of Federal law. PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS CONFIRMATION LETTER DOES NOT ELIMINATE THE NEED FOR STATE, LOCAL, OR OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS, SUCH AS THOSE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES OR COUNTY.

The decision regarding this action is based on information found in the administrative record which documents the District's decision-making process, the basis for the decision, and the final decision.

If you have any questions, contact Jeff Koschak in our Brainerd office at (218) 829-2711. In any correspondence or inquiries, please refer to the Regulatory number shown above.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Whiting
Chief, Regulatory Branch

Copy furnished to : Scott Johnson, Roseau SWCD

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Minneapolis Field Office
920 Second Avenue South, Suite 1300
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402-4012

JUN 0 4 2004

Mr. Todd Peterson, City Administrator
City of Roseau
110 2nd Ave, Suite 3
P.O. Box 307
Roseau, MN 56751

Dear Mr. Peterson:

Subject: Environmental Release of Funds

We have completed our environmental processing for the Roseau Industrial Park that received HUD funding under the Neighborhood Initiatives Program. Our determination is that the project does not have a significant impact on the environment. Therefore, HUD approves the use of this property for the project. If you have any questions about this matter, please feel free to contact John Swanson at (612) 370-3019, extension 2105, or at john_swanson@hud.gov.

Sincerely,

Alan L. Joles, Director
Office of Community Planning and Development

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

DNR Waters
123 Main Avenue North
Thief River Falls, MN 56701
Phone 218.681.0947

December 16, 2003

Mr. Brian Woltz
Hazard Mitigation Project Specialist
Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
444 Cedar St. Suite 223
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101-6623

Dear Mr. Woltz:

This is in response to your letter dated November 5, 2003, regarding E.O. 11988 Floodplain Management review of a proposal by the City of Roseau to construct a permanent stormwater pump station.

According to the information submitted, the proposed structure would be located in the flood fringe of the 1%-chance floodplain in the city of Roseau. Therefore, the project must meet the requirements of the Roseau Floodplain Ordinance, administered by the City. Structures such as this are a permitted use in the flood fringe district, but they must be elevated or floodproofed to the Regulatory Flood Protection Elevation. Structures less than 500 square feet must, at a minimum, be floodproofed to the standards of FP-3 or FP-4 of the State Building Code (wet-floodproofing). Structures greater than 500 square feet must be floodproofed to the standards of FP-1 or FP-2 of the State Building Code (dry-floodproofing). The City of Roseau is familiar with these requirements.

If I can be of further assistance, please contact me at 218.681.0947 or chad.konickson@dnr.state.mn.us.

Sincerely,

Chad Konickson
Area Hydrologist

CK:lk

C: Todd Peterson, Roseau
DNR THUL

Post-it™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671 | # of pages ▸ 1

To Mike Klitzke	From Chad Konickson
Co.	Co.
Dept.	Phone # 218 681 0947
Fax # 651 296 0459	Fax #

----- Message from Bill Spychalla <bspychalla@barr.com> on Thu, 29 Jul 2004 10:17:20 -0500 -----

To: "Urbanek, Kelly J MVP" <Kelly.J.Urbanek@mvp02.usace.army.mil>

cc: tpetersn@mncable.net, Chad Konickson <chad.konickson@dnr.state.mn.us>, "Brian K. LeMon" <blemon@barr.com>, Brian Grund <Brian.Grund@freeberggrund.com>, Bill Spychalla <bspychalla@barr.com>

Subject: FW: City of Roseau - Stormwater Basin

Kelly,
The following information is provided regarding the question of a wetland at the site of the proposed West pond and levee.
There does not appear to be an existing wetland at the site.
Let me know if you have additional questions.
We would like to assist in your expeditious review.
Thanks,
Bill Spychalla

-----Original Message-----
From: Nathan Kestner [mailto:nathan.kestner@freeberggrund.com]
Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2004 3:09 PM
To: Bill Spychalla
Subject: FW: City of Roseau - Stormwater Basin

Bill,

I have forwarded an email from Scott Johnson with Roseau SWCD. There has already been extensive communications about this subject with both Jeff Koschak (former USACOE employee). Acting on Scott's comments, Jeff actually already cleared this project. I don't have all of the emails at my disposal at this very moment, but I think this forwarded email

from Scott shall suffice.
Nathan A. Kestner

Environmental Resource Specialist
Freeberg & Grund, Inc.
208 Fouth Street NW
Bemidji, MN 56601
Phone: (218)759-9218
Fax: (218) 751-9665
Email: nathan.kestner@freeberggrund.com

-----Original Message-----
From: Phillip Votruba
Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2004 2:02 PM
To: Nathan Kestner
Subject: FW: City of Roseau - Stormwater Basin

-----Original Message-----
From: Scott Johnson [mailto:scott.johnson@mn.usda.gov]
Sent: Monday, April 14, 2003 3:16 PM
To: Phillip Votruba
Subject: City of Roseau - Stormwater Basin

Hi Phil:

I looked at this site and see no wetlands within the area. It is an arae that is mowed and appears to be maintained between the railroad tracks and the river. It is lower that surrounding area and is a basin of sorts already. This would be a good area for such a project.

Thanks,
Scott Johnson
Roseau SWCD

Laurie_Fairchild@fws.gov

07/14/2005 09:35 AM

To
Evelyn_Tidlow@urscorp.com
cc

Subject
Re: Roseau project

Evelyn,

It's ok to be a pest! As we discussed on Tuesday, there are no federally threatened or endangered species in the action area for your project. I would like to receive a copy of the EA completed for the associated pond, although I understand that is being funded by EDA. The FWS has reviewed and has no objections to the FEMA sponsored part of the project.

Laurie

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

Natural Heritage and Nongame Research Program, Box 25

500 Lafayette Road

St. Paul, Minnesota 55155-40__

Phone: (651) 296-7863 Fax: (651) 296-1811 E-mail: sarah.hoffmann@dnr.state.mn.us

November 10, 2003

Brian Woltz
Division of Emergency Management
444 Cedar Street, Suite 223
St. Paul, MN 55101

Re: Request for Natural Heritage information for vicinity of proposed City of Roseau Pumping Station Construction, T162N R40W Section 24, Roseau County
NHNRP Contact #: ERDB 20031049-002

Dear Mr. Woltz,

The Minnesota Natural Heritage database has been reviewed to determine if any rare plant or animal species or other significant natural features are known to occur within an approximate one-mile radius of the area indicated on the map enclosed with your information request. Based on this review, there is 1 known occurrence of a rare species in the area searched (for details, see enclosed database printout and explanation of selected fields). However, based on the nature and location of the proposed project I do not believe it will affect any known occurrences of rare features.

The Natural Heritage database is maintained by the Natural Heritage and Nongame Research Program, a unit within the Division of Ecological Services, Department of Natural Resources. It is continually updated as new information becomes available, and is the most complete source of data on Minnesota's rare or otherwise significant species, natural communities, and other natural features. Its purpose is to foster better understanding and protection of these features.

Because our information is not based on a comprehensive inventory, there may be rare or otherwise significant natural features in the state that are not represented in the database. A county-by-county survey of rare natural features is now underway, and has been completed for Roseau County. Our information about natural communities is, therefore, quite thorough for that county. However, because survey work for rare plants and animals is less exhaustive, and because there has not been an on-site survey of all areas of the county, ecologically significant features for which we have no records may exist on the project area.

The enclosed results of the database search are provided in two formats: index and full record. To control the release of locational information which might result in the damage or destruction of a rare element, both printout formats are copyrighted.

The index provides rare feature locations only to the nearest section, and may be reprinted, unaltered, in an Environmental Assessment Worksheet, municipal natural resource plan, or report compiled by your department for the project listed above. If you wish to reproduce the index for any other purpose, please contact me to request written permission. Copyright notice for the index should include the following disclaimer:

> "Copyright (year) State of Minnesota, Department of Natural Resources. This index may be reprinted, unaltered, in Environmental Assessment Worksheets, municipal natural resource plans, and internal reports. For any other use, written permission is required."

The full-record printout includes more detailed locational information, and is for your personal use only. If you wish to reprint the full-record printouts for any purpose, please contact me to request written permission.

Please be aware that review by the Natural Heritage and Nongame Research Program focuses only on *rare natural features*. It does not constitute review or approval by the Department of Natural Resources as a whole. If you require further information on the environmental review process for other wildlife-related issues, you may contact your Regional Environmental Assessment Ecologist, Paul Stolen, at (218) 755-4068. Thank you for consulting us on this matter, and for your interest in preserving Minnesota's rare natural resources.

Sincerely,

Chandra Carter for

Sarah D. Hoffmann
Endangered Species Environmental Review Coordinator

encl: Database search results
Rare Feature Database Print-Outs: An Explanation of Fields

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

December 1, 2003

Mr. Brian Woltz
MN Dept. of Public Safety
Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
444 Cedar Street, Suite 223
St. Paul, MN 55101-6223

RE: Construction of a pumping station, City of Roseau
T162 R40 S24, Roseau, Roseau County
SHPO Number: 2004-0426

Dear Mr. Woltz:

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the above project. It has been reviewed pursuant to the responsibilities given the State Historic Preservation Officer by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the Procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36CFR800), and to the responsibilities given the Minnesota Historical Society by the Minnesota Historic Sites Act and the Minnesota Field Archaeology Act.

We believe that there is a good probability that unreported archaeological properties might be present in the project area. Therefore, we recommend that a survey of the area be completed. The survey must meet the requirements of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation, and should include an evaluation of National Register eligibility for any properties that are identified. For your information, we have enclosed a list of consultants who have expressed an interest in undertaking such surveys.

If the project area can be documented as previously disturbed or previously surveyed, we will re-evaluate the need for survey. Previously disturbed areas are those where the naturally occurring post-glacial soils and sediments have been recently removed. Any previous survey work must meet contemporary standards.

If you have any questions on our review of this project, please contact me at (651) 296-5462. Please refer to the SHPO Number above in any correspondence.

Sincerely,

Dennis A. Gimmestad
Government Programs and Compliance Officer

Enclosure: List of Consultants

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

June 16, 2005

Mr. John Wynne
Wynne Consulting
PO Box 33
Wannaska, MN 56761

RE: Proposed water and sewer replacement project
Roseau, Roseau County
SHPO Number: 2005-1769

Dear Mr. Wynne:

We last wrote you about the above referenced project on 19 May 2005. Since then, further consultation has taken place. Based on additional information from the City of Roseau provided on 14 June 2005 and on conversations with Todd Peterson (City of Roseau) and Evelyn Tidlow (URS), the entire pumping station and pond is within fill in a floodplain and therefore has low site potential.

Therefore, based on the above considerations, we conclude that **no properties** eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places are within the project's area of effect.

Please contact Dennis Gimmestad at (651) 296-5462 if you have any questions regarding our review of this project.

Sincerely,

Britta L. Bloomberg
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Todd Peterson, City of Roseau
Evelyn Tidlow, URS
Jeanne Millin, FEMA
Patricia Haman, EPA

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

March 24, 2004

Freeberg & Grund
Attn: Nathan Kestner
208 4th Street NW
Bemidji, MN 56601

RE: Construction of an industrial park with infrastructure, City of Roseau
T162 R40 S22 N-SE-NE, Jadis Twp., Roseau County
SHPO Number: 2004-1309

Dear Mr. Kestner:

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the above project. It has been reviewed pursuant to the responsibilities given the State Historic Preservation Officer by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the Procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36CFR800).

Based on available information, we conclude that **no historic properties eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places will be affected** by this project

Please contact Dennis Gimmestad at (651) 296-5462 if you have any questions regarding our review of this project.

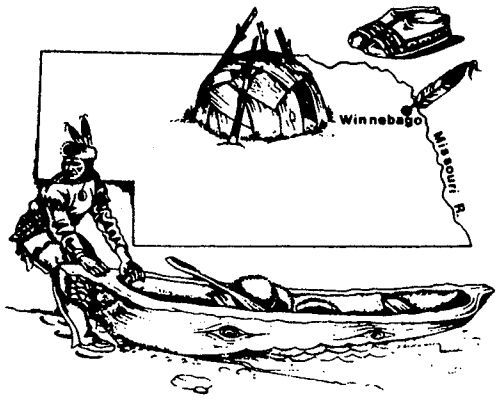
Sincerely,

Britta L. Bloomberg
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

345 Kellogg Boulevard West / Saint Paul, Minnesota 55102-1906 / Telephone 651-296-6126

WINNEBAGO TRIBE of NEBRASKA

WINNEBAGO TRIBAL COUNCIL P.O. BOX 687 WINNEBAGO, NEBRASKA 68071



August 11, 2005

Nancy Stavish
URS Corporation
700 Third Street South, Suite 600
Minneapolis, MN 55415

Re: FEMA 1419-DR-MN

Dear Ms. Nancy Stavish:

Thank you for your letter. The Cultural Preservation Office would like to inform you that the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska had no village sites, grave sites, or sacred sites in the area of the proposed construction. If there are cultural properties or human remains discovered in the proposed construction area, can you please notify my office at 402-878-3313. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Emily De Leon

Emily Lucy De Leon
Temporary Director,
Repatriation and Cultural Preservation Office
(402) 878-3313

Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Rosebud Sioux Tribe
P.O. Box 658
Rosebud, South Dakota 57570
Telephone: (605) 747-4225
Fax: (605) 747-4227
Email: rstthpo @ yahoo.com

Russell Eagle Bear
Officer

Kathy Waters
Administrative Assistant

Preserving the Land, Cultural Heritage, Tradition for the Future Generation

August 23, 2005

Nancy Stavish
URS Corporation
700 Third Street South, Suite 600
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415

Re: FEMA Project# 1419-DR-MN

Dear Ms. Stavish;

As the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Rosebud Sioux Tribe I appreciate your notification of the undertaking and the awareness you are demonstrating for the archaeological sites and cultural heritage of Indigenous peoples.

In review of the area shown on the accompanying maps of your proposed undertaking we do not have sites listed in our data base. This does not preclude the possibility of a site of heritage importance being located by forest personnel or an archaeological contractor that may have an oral reference among the Rosebud people.

We are requesting a copy of the Draft Environmental Assessment when it is completed.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this letter.

Sincerely,

Mr. Russell Eagle Bear

Appendix C
EO 11988 and EO 11990 Eight-Step Planning Process

Step 1: Determine whether the Proposed Action is located in a wetland and/or the 100-year floodplain, or whether it has the potential to affect or be affected by a floodplain or wetland.	**Project Analysis:** The City of Roseau is a participant in good standing with the NFIP. According to the FIRM for the project area (Community No. 270414C, Panel No. 0005, 1981), the proposed project is located in the 100-year floodplain (Zone A10) of the Roseau River. During field reviews of the project area, completed independently by URS, USACE, and Roseau SWCD, no wetlands were found within or adjacent to the proposed pump station site or the soil disposal site.
Step 2: Notify public at earliest possible time of the intent to carry out an action in a floodplain or wetland, and involve the affected and interested public in the decision-making process.	**Project Analysis:** The proposed project and its location were advertised in the City's newsletter, *Hometown Update*, on two occasions: March 15, 2004 and December 15, 2004. Additionally, the proposed project has been discussed at numerous City Council meetings. All City Council meetings are open to the public and are reported in the local newspaper. Minutes from the meetings are also available to the public. A notice will be published by the Applicant in a newspaper of general circulation when the EA is made available for public review.
Step 3: Identify and evaluate practicable alternatives to locating the Proposed Action in a floodplain or wetland.	**Project Analysis:** All three alternatives are within the 100-year floodplain. Due to the nature of the proposed project, there is no practicable alternative to locating within the floodplain. All alternatives have stormwater discharge into the floodplain of the Roseau River. All alternatives would manage flood storage better than current conditions. The alternatives would employ techniques to decrease the flood quantity. No wetlands will be impacted as there are no wetlands located within or adjacent to the proposed pump station site or soil disposal site. The following alternatives were evaluated in the EA: *Alternative 1:* No Action This alternative would not have a pump station installed within the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond. *Alternative 2:* Preferred Alternative Install a pump station and electrical building for the pump station near the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond. The pump would then discharge water to the

	Roseau River when the stormwater pond is high and incapable of discharging to the river by gravity. The rate of discharge is 75 cfs (33,675 gpm). *Alternative 3:* Install a pump station and electrical building for the pump station near the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond. The pump would then discharge water to the Roseau River when the stormwater pond is high and incapable of discharging to the river by gravity. The discharge rate would decrease to 45 cfs (20,100 gpm). The stormwater pond would be enlarged because of the slower discharge rate. *Alternatives considered but dismissed* The City considered using three permanent pumps with a reduced pumping capacity within the EDA-sponsored stormwater pond and supplementing this alternative with the City's existing stock of portable pumps. This alternative was dismissed because impacts may include storm and sanitary sewer system back ups on the west side, and existing homes and the sewer system would remain at risk for flooding. Under this alternative, the City would still be subject to flood events and damage potential west of the Roseau River.
Step 4: Identify the full range of potential direct or indirect impacts associated with the occupancy or modification of floodplains and wetlands, and the potential direct and indirect support of floodplain and wetland development that could result from the Proposed Action.	**Project Analysis:** Under the Preferred Alternative, the proposed structure would be located in the flood fringe of the 100-year floodplain in the City of Roseau. An indirect impact of the pump station is additional stormwater being pumped into the river when the stormwater pond has high water levels and is incapable of directing water to the river by gravity. The gravity outlet would not support flow of water to the river when the river water is high as well. There would be no direct or indirect impacts on wetlands since no wetlands were identified within or adjacent to the proposed pump station site or soil disposal site.
Step 5: Minimize the potential adverse impacts to work within floodplains and wetlands to be identified under Step 4, restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by wetlands.	**Project Analysis:** The structures proposed for the project would be flood-proofed in accordance with State building code standards and would adhere to regulations established in the Roseau Floodplain Ordinance. The 16-foot by 22-foot electrical building would be flood-proofed, at a minimum, to the standards of FP-3 or FP-4 for structures less

	than 500 square feet. The 20-foot by 44-foot pump station would be flood-proofed to the standards of FP-1 or FP-2 for structures greater than 500 square feet. No wetland losses will result from the proposed project, therefore, no mitigation is required or necessary. The Applicant will follow all applicable local, State, and Federal laws, regulations, and requirements and obtain and comply with all required permits and approvals, prior to initiating work on this project. No staging of equipment or project activities would begin until all permits are obtained. The Applicant will apply BMPs for soil erosion prevention and containment during staging of equipment and project activities. Should project activities be delayed for 1 year or more after the date of this EA, coordination and project review by the appropriate regulating agencies will be re-initiated.
Step 6: Re-evaluate the Proposed Action to determine: 1) if it is still practicable in light of its exposure to flood hazards; 2) the extent to which it will aggravate the hazards to others; 3) its potential to disrupt floodplain and wetland values.	**Project Analysis:** The Preferred Alternative remains practicable based on the objective to alleviate flooding within the City. It is expected that the project may decrease the flow to the river temporarily, as water would be detained in the stormwater pond prior to any pumping. This would have a negligible effect on the river and its floodplain. The Preferred Alternative for the wetland remains practicable since there is no planned filling or dredging of any wetland.
Step 7: If the agency decides to take an action in a floodplain or wetland, prepare and provide the public with a finding and explanation of any final decision that the floodplain or wetland is the only practicable alternative. The explanation should include any relevant factors considered in the decision-making process.	**Project Analysis:** A public notice will be submitted informing of FEMA's decision to proceed with the project. This notice will include rationale for locating the Preferred Alternative within the floodplain; a description of all significant facts considered in making the determination; a list of the alternatives considered; a statement indicating whether the action conforms to State and local wetland and floodplain protection standards; a statement indicating how the action affects the wetlands and floodplains; and a statement of how mitigation will be achieved.

Step 8: Review the implementation and post-implementation phases of the Proposed Action to ensure that the requirements of the EOs are fully implemented. Oversight responsibility shall be integrated into existing processes.	**Project Analysis:** This step is integrated into the NEPA process and FEMA project management and oversight functions.

Appendix D
Public Notice

Federal Emergency Management Agency

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice of Availability for Draft Environmental Assessment

For West Side Pump Station, Roseau, Roseau County, MN

Environmental Assessment for West Side Pump Station, City of Roseau, Roseau County, Minnesota. FEMA-1419-DR-MN.

Interested persons are hereby notified that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)/Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is proposing to assist in the funding of a pump station to be located just south of the downtown business district of the City of Roseau, near 2nd Street SE and the Roseau River. The pump station would be located within the 100-year regulatory floodplain and would conform to State and local floodplain protection standards. The pump station would mitigate and reduce risk for future disasters caused by flooding in the portion of the City west of the Roseau River. In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the implementing regulations of FEMA, an Environmental Assessment (EA) is being prepared to assess the potential impacts of the proposed action on the human and natural environment. This also provides public notice to invite public comments on the proposed project in accordance with Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management, and Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands.

In addition to review under NEPA, consideration of impacts on historic properties is mandated under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended, and implemented by 36 CFR Part 800. Requirements include identification of significant historic properties that may be affected by the proposed project. Historic properties are defined as archaeological sites, standing structures, or other historic resources listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) at 36 CFR 60.4. This notice and the draft EA provide information to the public on potential impacts on historic and cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertaking, as outlined in the NHPA of 1966.

The draft EA is available for review between October 31, 2005 and November 30, 2005 at the City of Roseau, 1307 3rd Street NE, Suite 100, Roseau, Minnesota 56751 and at the Roseau Public Library, 1307 3rd Street NE, Suite 108, Roseau, Minnesota 56751, during normal hours of operation. A public hearing will be held on Monday, November 14, 2005, from 4:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. in the Temporary City Council Chambers located in the Roseau Fire Hall Meeting Room, 110 Second Avenue SE, Roseau, Minnesota 56751. The draft EA is also available for review online at the FEMA website http://www.fema.gov/ehp/docs.shtm.

Written comments regarding this environmental action should be received no later than 5:00 p.m. on November 30, 2005, by URS Corporation, Attention: Nancy Stavish, Environmental Planner, 700 Third Street South, Suite 600, Minneapolis, MN 55415, or at nancy_stavish@urscorp.com.

If no comments are received by the above deadline, the draft EA will be considered final and a Finding of No Significant Impact will be published by FEMA.

The public may request a copy of the final environmental documents from Nancy Stavish at the address listed above.

Appendix E
Personal Communication Logs

URS

TELEPHONE NOTES

URS
Thresher Square
700 Third Street South
Minneapolis, MN 55415
(612) 370-0700 Tel
(612) 370-1378 Fax
www.urscorp.com

Date: October 29, 2004 **Call was** ☒ **Placed** ☐ **Received**

Project: Environmental Assessment for West Side Pump Station in Roseau, MN

Project No: 15702311.00300

Conversation Between: Nancy Stavish

And Jeff Pelowski **of** Roseau County Environmental Services

Telephone No: 218-463-3750

NOTES:

A call was placed to Mr. Pelowski for information regarding possible environmental conditions at the proposed project site. Mr. Pelowski indicated that to his knowledge there were none.

URS

TELEPHONE NOTES

URS
Thresher Square
700 Third Street South
Minneapolis, MN 55415
(612) 370-0700 Tel
(612) 370-1378 Fax
www.urscorp.com

Date: August 5, 2005 **Call was** ☐ **Placed** ☒ **Received**

Project: Environmental Assessment for West Side Pump Station in Roseau, MN

Project No: 15702311.00300

Conversation Between: Nancy Stavish

And Kelly Urbanek **of** U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Telephone No: 218-829-2711

NOTES:

The USACE was contacted as a follow-up on the proposed West Side Pump Station project. Ms. Urbanek stated that the pump station project along with the pond and levee project has received extensive review by the USACE. Ms. Urbanek commented that the USACE has no concerns with the pump station project. The only permitted action by the Corps was associated with the pond and levee project for the placement of riprap on the riverside of the levee. Ms. Urbanek stated there are no wetlands on the proposed pond site.

URS

TELEPHONE NOTES

URS
Thresher Square
700 Third Street South
Minneapolis, MN 55415
(612) 370-0700 Tel
(612) 370-1378 Fax
www.urscorp.com

Date: September 9, 2005 **Call was** ☒ **Placed** ☐ **Received**

Project: Environmental Assessment for West Side Pump Station in Roseau, MN

Project No: 15702311.00300

Conversation Between: Nancy Stavish

And Bill Spychalla, PE **of** Barr Engineering

Telephone No: 952-832-2666

NOTES:

A call was placed to Bill Spychalla requesting information for the capacity of the West Side pond (EDA project), the area of drainage it would serve (in acres), and other general project information. Bill replied the total volume of the pond, at an elevation of 1,046 and with the pump station in place, would be 582,000 cf. He added that without the pump station the capacity would be 576,000 cf. He explained the capacity increases with the pump station because the pump would be set back in the levee. Bill replied he would call back with the drainage area acreage.

Bill provided additional project information as follows:

- A SWPPP has been prepared for the project by Freeberg & Grund.
- BMPs for the stormwater pond include the planting of native species.
- For both Alternative 2 and 3, dewatering would occur to remove stormwater runoff/rain. Any dewatering would go into the pond and not into the Roseau River.
- Staging area would be protected by emergency levees in the area and, if necessary, a flood fight would ensue to keep water off the site.
- Noise associated with pumping activity would be very minor since the motors would be electric, underground, and not operated very often (only during high stages of the river).
- Alternative 3, with a larger pond, would potentially only remove slightly more pollutants/sediments. The additional increment would not be substantial.

On 9/9/05, Bill called back at approximately 11:00 a.m. and stated the drainage area is 1,226 acres.